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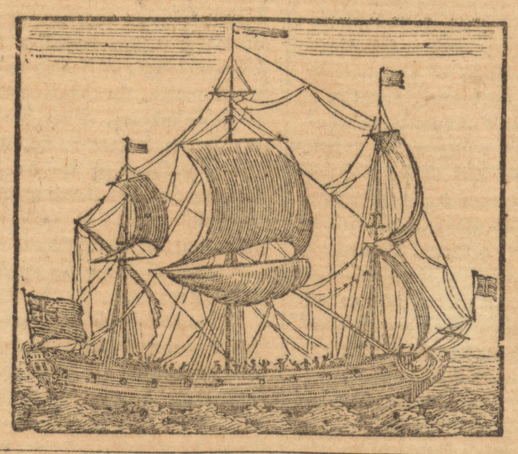

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1774.

Extract from the Hiſtory of Inland Navigations. Continued from our laſt.

BUT not to confine myſelf to Europe, let it be remembered that the extenſive empire of China, whoſe policy in many particulars is well worth attending to, owes the greater part of its riches and fertility to thoſe numerous canals, ſo uſeful for the tranſportation of the produce and merchandize of one province into another. They are bordered with keys of free ſtone, and in low, marſhy places, they have raiſed very long cauſeways for the conveniency of travellers. Innumerable canals are alſo cut through all their lands, from the many rivers, lakes, rivulets, and torrents with which that country happily abounds. Theſe canals have bridges over them, of three, five, or ſeven arches, to open a free communication with the country; the middle arch is generally very high, that barks may paſs under it with their maſts ſtanding. The principal canals diſcharge themſelves on the right and left into divers other ſmall canals, which are divided again, into a great many rivulets, which are conducted to different large towns, and very conſiderable cities. But the great canal, called the Royal Canal, which is three hundred leagues in length, is without compariſon; which, at infinite expence, and with amazing induſtry, is carried on through many provinces, upon which all the riches of the ſouth and north are conveyed, and by its communication with other canals and rivers, the Chineſe can travel or convey goods, very commodiouſly, from Pekin, the capital, to the fartheſt part of the empire, being about 600 leagues, by water: they commonly have a fathom and an half of water in this canal, to facilitate their navigation: when the water is high, and like to overflow the neighbouring fields, they take care to open the ſluices to convey it away, and to keep it at a certain height in the channel: there are inſpectors appointed to viſit the canal continually, and workmen to repair the damaged places.

By inland navigation the greateſt benefits ariſe to trade and commerce; as it much leſſens the price of carriage, opens a ready communication from one part of the kingdom to another, as has before been obſerved, and from every one of thoſe parts to the ſea; by which the products and manufactures of the kingdom in general will be afforded at a moderate price; as every manufacturer, who can lay in his raw materials, will have, thereby, food and fuel cheap, and carry their manufactured goods to a proper market at a ſmaller expence, whereby they may ſell them at a moderate rate, and ever have the preference there, where undue influence, or impoſts do not hinder them. Theſe inland navigations highly benefit the manufactures where they are eſtabliſhed; occaſion the eſtabliſhment of many new ones, in ſituations where the land, before, could be of little value and bare of inhabitants, chearing and enlivening every diſtrict where they have been eſtabliſhed, and adding riches and fertility in every part through which they are extended. I ſay fertility, becauſe it is well known that every meadow or paſture in the neighbourhood of refreſhing ſtreams, diſplays a verdure which is not to be diſcovered in thoſe dry, withered, and aduſt ſpots which do not lie near the banks of a river or running waters. The cattle and horſes in the paſtures on the banks, are fatter, more delicious in taſte, afford, in greater quantities, and of a better quality, that ſalubrious tribute which forms the delicious productions of the dairy; and the horſes are fitter for labour, or to contribute to the ſport or pleaſure of their poſſeſſors. Sheep, indeed, are excepted, who thrive beſt in a dry ſoil. Inland canals, for the purpoſes of navigation, in great meaſure ſupply the deficiency of rivers or ſtreams which nature has denied to a country, and in a remarkable degree ſerve for a ſecondary, though very important purpoſe: trees and plants receive their nutriment, as is inconteſtable, from their leaves as well as their roots; and the dew of the night diffuſes on the leaves an humidity which they imbibe and diſtribute through the whole plant, the weight whereof, at ſuch times, as Dr. Hale has obſerved, is conſiderably increaſed: This neceſſary humidity is principally produced by the rivers or canals in the vicinity; which exhaling from them in miſts, is tranſported by the winds to deſcend in refreſhing dews, not only on ſuch places as are adjacent, but on ſuch likewiſe as are at ſome miles diſtance; ſo that hereby ariſes one great benefit from inland navigations, that perhaps has not been enlarged upon before.

It is not to be diſputed, that theſe inland navigations greatly benefit alſo the merchants who reſide at the ports where they terminate; for they are thereby enabled to export greater quantities of goods from thoſe parts which lie at a diſtance from the ſea, and to ſupply a larger tract of country with their exports from abroad.

The navigations of the Are and Calder, in Yorkſhire, will elucidate the great utility of inland navigations, in the increaſe of eſtabliſhed manufactures, and in the ſetting up of new ones. And it is well known, that the navigations to Manchester and the ſalt works in Cheſhire, have contributed to the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the port of Liverpool. That inland navigations benefit greatly the landed gentlemen cannot be denied, as in many inſtances their lands have been improved to tenfold value. Without this artificial communication, corn, timber, iron, coals, ſtone, &c. would be of little uſe to the land owner, which the cheapneſs of carriage, now, will enable him to tranſport to a profitable market. They occaſion the diſcovery of mines and minerals, which would be elſe uſeleſs to the owners; they aid the cultivation of poor, barren, and waſte lands; they contribute to the ſtability and permanency of the public roads; as the navigable canals prevent the burdening them with vaſt quantities of heavy goods, which do them moſt injury; ſo that, from this relief they may become the fineſt roads in Europe.

The conſtruction and working upon theſe inland navigations, muſt of courſe be the cauſe of employing vaſt numbers of our poor; beſides that, when they paſs through corn countries, near collieries, &c. the poor labourers are more readily furniſhed with food, and fuel is provided for their ſolace, and to carry on the manufactures that ſtand in need thereof; and ſurely when we conſider the various diſtreſſes our poor, conſequent to their ſituation, labour under, too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed upon thoſe benevolent beings, who, by means of theſe inland navigations, render their lives more comfortable and happy.

I remember but one objection to inland navigations, that is not anſwered in this hiſtory, viz. that they waſte or take up too great a portion of land in the countries through which they paſs: But it will be a full and cogent anſwer to this objection juſt to obſerve, that *one mile* of the Duke of Bridgwater's navigation takes up only *an acre and half* of ground.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

By inſerting the following in your next, you will oblige a number of your readers.

The heart, that bleeds for others woes,
Shall feel each ſelfiſh ſorrow leſs;
His breaſt, who happineſs beſtows,
Reflected happineſs ſhall bleſs.——

ARMINE *and* ELVIRA.

NOTHING has expoſed man to the ridicule of his fellow men, or leſſens his character and uſefulneſs more, than a partial conduct, which confines itſelf to the narrow circle of ſelf-love. Hence avarice ſhuts up the heart of the miſer, and renders that wealth which, properly imparted, might bleſs thouſands, leſs beneficial than whilſt it lay buried in the mine; becauſe it ſtupifies the mind of the poſſeſſor, which might otherwiſe expand in the exerciſe of induſtry, even in queſt of the unrefined metal; hence alſo it is, that ſome of us look no further than our own profit, the eare and plenty of our family, the freedom and good of our kindred, or, in a larger ſenſe, of our own fellow ſubjects, colour or nation: The laſt of theſe purſuits appears large and liberal; yet there is ſtill a more enlarged and philanthrop love, which warms the breaſt, and leads us to conſider mankind as one family, however diſtinguiſhed by name, colour or ſituation, for we are children of one common father, who is in Heaven, "*and he cauſes his Sun to ſhine on all*;" he it is that commands, "*love thy neighbour as thyſelf*," and has taught us, by the beautiful parable of the good Samaritan, that he is truly a neighbour, who ſheweth kindneſs: This is chriſtan love; and on all occaſions ſtrives, yea ſeeks occaſions to imitate its divine original, who diſpenſes benefits to the evil and the good, yet covets from none; in ſhort, this truly refined love "*breathes peace on earth and good will to men*," and the more perfect we grow in it, the better we are enabled to fulfil the golden precept, "*do to others, as thou would they ſhould do unto thee*." Thus our breaſts glow towards every creature, and in the juſt ſenſe of the celebrated Pope, "*ſelf and ſocial here becomes the ſame*."

I am led into this train of thought, on viewing the hard lot of the poor tawny Africans, whom we have been ſo unhappy as to deprive and reſtrain of that *liberty*, which they once enjoyed under the gift of Providence. *Liberty!* which we boaſt as the excellency of our conſtitution. I have ſome where met with the obſervation that bodies politic, like natural bodies, carry about them the ſeeds of diſorder and death, and therefore have as great need of medicine and a due regimen to prolong their exiſtence, and render it eaſy and happy whilſt it continues. I wiſh we may in time practice this phyſical prudence, leſt *ſlavery* ſhould prove to be one of thoſe evils, that may convulſe the conſtitution, both civil and religious, and endanger its happineſs, if not its total deſtruction.—Let us not think that, becauſe the diſorder is yet ſlight, the number of ſlaves among us being comparatively but few, it is not worth much attention, eſpecially as a manumiſſion of thoſe in poſſeſſion, who may be fit for it, and an abolition of the trade, would rob us of a profit, by depriving us of their unpurchaſed labours, which enrich us with the gain of oppreſſion. The more ſlight a poiſon is at firſt, if its influence is increaſing, the more we ought to be alarmed, ſince the deſtructive effects are more inſinuating and certain, in proportion as they are unnoticed. Violent attacks rouſe us to a virtuous oppoſition, whilſt little evils ſcarce awaken us. The eagle, which ſoared above, deſpiſed the grovelling hog as below her notice, until ſhe found that, by little and little, this deſpicable adverſary was able to root up the lofty oak, which contained her young, and thereby made them an eaſy prey.

When we conſider that, thirty years paſt, this poor oppreſſed part of the creation had very few advocates (the deſpiſed Benjamin Lay being one of the foremoſt) and now turn our eyes to the number of reſpectable characters, earneſtly engaged in their redemption, and read the many well wrote pieces, which have inveſtigated their right to liberty, and explored a juſt foundation for it, can we heſitate to pronounce, "*the hand of Providence appears evidently on their ſide.*" Let every one therefore be careful how they oppoſe this work, for it certainly will go forward againſt all oppoſition, and thoſe who, from miſtaken intereſt, or ill-judged policy, ſhall act contrary to ſober conviction, or the light of knowledge, will certainly experience that it is "*hard to kick againſt the pricks*," and muſt gnaw a file, that will cut their teeth.

It was with pleaſure I was lately informed, that the ſeveral branches of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey were favourably diſpoſed to the rights of mankind in this inſtance, and that a bill had actually originated with the Aſſembly, in order to eſtabliſh a plan for changing *Slavery* into *Freedom*, upon principles of general good; an object truly worthy of the foremoſt rank of men, and of the attention of government, and will I hope be bleſſed in their hands; for ſurely there is a reward for thoſe, who willingly "open their mouth, judge righteouſly, and plead the cauſe of the poor and needy."

The diſpenſations of Providence are inſcrutable. Why he has permitted us to lord it over Negroes is beyond my comprehenſion; but let us not ſuppoſe it a mark of his diſpleaſure or vengeance againſt that race of men, nor forget that the Iſraelites, his peculiar people, were once in bondage. They were not only told, that "the Lord regardeth not perſons, nor taketh reward, that he loveth the ſtranger in giving him food and raiment," but are admoniſhed, "*to love the ſtranger*, for ye were ſtrangers in the land of Egypt." From this ſtate of ſlavery, the Almighty delivered them in a marvelous manner; which conſideration ought to ſoften our hearts to thoſe, who are in bondage to us: And though ſome of us may pertly anſwer, the ſlavery we uphold is very different from the Egyptian; we require not bricks without ſtraw, as they did; yet theſe ſhould conſider, that whilſt ſlavery is ſupported by the humane and worthy amongſt us, the worſt are ſtrengthened in their rights, and though the former will commit no atrocious act of violence to a defenceleſs Negroe, the latter can with impunity practice great cruelty, under the ſanction of laws upheld by the former. Hence the humane and good know not the miſchief they do to juſtice, by continuing in the light of ſupporters of ſlavery.

I ſhall cloſe this little offering at the ſhrine of Liberty with a mention of the words of our Saviour, where he gives a deſcription of the laſt judgment, and declares to thoſe, who had lived well, and done their duty, on their modeſt renunciation of the meritorious act of feeding him when he was hungry, giving him drink when he was thirſty, viſiting him when he was ſick and impriſoned, &c. "Inaſmuch as ye have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe my brethren, ye have done it unto me." But thoſe who were willing to excuſe themſelves from ſo groſs a violation of duty, as *neglecting him their Saviour*, he aſſures, that a neglect or act of injuſtice to one of the leaſt of their fellow-men, was, in effect, the ſame as if done to himſelf. "Inaſmuch as ye did it not unto one of the leaſt of theſe, ye did it not unto me." AMINTOR.

New-Jerſey, Jan. 29, 1774.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Marſhal Tallard was confined a priſoner at Nottingham, he gave ſeveral balls to the Ladies in the neighbourhood, and danced one evening with a Lady who was a Parſon's daughter; ſhe was extremely amiable, and made a great impreſſion on the Marſhal. His Secretary, who was a man of eaſy morals, and had obſerved his Maſter's agitation of mind, and the cauſe of it, thinking to recommend himſelf to the Marſhal's favor, threw out ſeveral hints, that there would be no great difficulty of obtaining the young Lady upon his own terms; but the Marſhal replied, with a magnanimity of ſoul that did him the greateſt honor, "Sir, if I were one and twenty, and of the ſame religion as the Lady, I would think it no diſcredit to offer her my hand in an honourable manner; but to ruin a virtuous young woman, for a momentary gratification, I ſhould think a far greater diſhonour, than to be defeated and taken priſoner by the Duke of Marlborough."

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, LOT and WHARF, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets; the lot is 50 feet in front on Water ſtreet, and extends 250 feet, into the river, with the privilege of a public alley leading thereto: On the lot are an elegant large brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet; a large brick kitchen and ſtore, and two large frame ſtores, that will contain one hundred hogſheads. It is a very good ſtand for buſineſs, and is pleaſantly ſituated, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening directly oppoſite from Front-ſtreet to the river. There is a ground-rent of Forty Shillings per annum ariſing from the adjoining lot, (now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Buckridge Sims) that belongs to the eſtate. It is free from all incumbrances whatever, and in perfect order for a purchaſer to enter on immediately. One half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may ſuit the purchaſers, on giving ſecurity, with intereſt. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; at his houſe in Arch-ſtreet.

Princeton, January 24, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to leave Princeton in April next, takes the liberty to return his ſincere thanks to all his friends in particular, and to all thoſe gentlemen who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their company. He requeſts the favour of all perſons that are indebted to him, to pay off their accounts by the firſt of April, (that he may be enabled to pay thoſe to whom he is indebted) which will infinitely oblige the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HICK.

JAMES KINKEAD,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
At Chriſtiana, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Dunn's ſtore,

CONTINUES to carry on his buſineſs in as extenſive a manner as ever, and hopes to merit the favour of all thoſe that pleaſe to employ him: He returns thanks to all thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that have favoured him with their cuſtom; and gives them caution that there is another perſon who follows the ſaid buſineſs at the ſign of the Boot and Shoe, a little below his ſhop, where ſome watches have been carried, through miſtake of the meſſengers, which the owners intended for ſaid Kinkead.

January 7, 1774.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Dunmore county, colony of Virginia, a Dutchman named PHILIP WAGGONER, about thirty years of age, ſix feet high, ſlow of ſpeech, has a down look, a ſcar on one of his cheeks, and light brown hair; had on and took with him, a fur hat almoſt new, a grey ſurtout coat, grey double-breaſted jacket, home made linen ſhirt, leather breeches, blue leggings, new ſhoes and buckles; He took out of the ſubſcriber's team, about ſix miles above Baltimore, a black ſtallion, about ten years old, near fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, no brands: It is ſuppoſed he will make towards the Great Swamp, or Oly in Pennſylvania, where it is ſaid he has a wife, and formerly lived. Whoever takes up ſaid Waggoner, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, if ſent to ANDREW STYGAR'S, in Baltimore Town.

JACOB HIESTONT.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 30th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MORNE, a ſmart lively fellow, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high; a little ſtoop ſhouldered, has black hair combed back before, and pretends to be a little hard of hearing; had on when he went away, a fleſh coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs on the ſleeves, and wooden buttons, an old lincey under jacket, tow ſhirt, old grey coloured cloth breeches broken in the knees, a new wool hat, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one of them black, the other blue, one pair of ſhoes with thongs in them, lately half ſoaled, and ſome hob nails in the toes and heels. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL M'BRIDE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZ

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

THE author of the addreſs to the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in this place, which made its appearance lately in the public papers, has advanced ſome things reſpecting the ſuppoſed powers intended to be delegated by the commiſſion conſtituting that Court, which appear to me, to require ſome particular notice and remark.

I am aware, under how great diſadvantage any writer muſt expect to labour, who ſhall venture to engage on the ſide of a Court of Admiralty; but however popular and general prejudice may tend to hinder the truth from reaching the underſtanding, yet happily for mankind, whenever it does make its way thither, the public judgment is always ready to be pronounced on its ſide.

I would by no means be underſtood to be an advocate for Courts of Admiralty, as ſuch, in preference to the Courts of common law. No man can have a higher idea, or a more favourable opinion of trials by jury, than I have:—Nor would I have the powers of Admiralty Courts extended any farther than they have uſually been. I only undertake to ſhew, that they are not extended further, in the caſe, at preſent under conſideration.

Our author takes notice, that the powers of the Court of Admiralty, in England, have undergone ſeveral alterations, by acts of Parliament.—The ſame thing might have been obſerved of other Courts; but he ſays, the ſtatute of the 28th of Henry the 8th, the preamble of which ſets forth the difficulty of obtaining full proof, according to the forms and rules of the Admiralty Court, took from that Court the cognizance of treaſon, robbery and murder committed on the high ſeas, and gave the ſame to a new tribunal, directing that the trial ſhould be by jury.* This is agreed, and alſo, that no ſingle Judge of Admiralty ſince that time, either in England, or the colonies, ought to be veſted with ſuch power.

But our author thinks he has diſcovered a clauſe in this commiſſion, that veſts the judge with that power, and then exclaims loudly—about a ſuſpending power attempted to be exerciſed, and what not: I own I was not a little ſurpriſed to hear, that the judge was furniſhed with ſuch authority, and almoſt as much ſo, that no body had diſcovered it before now; but when I came to attend to the words of the commiſſion, I ſoon found that all the difficulty proceeded from the author's not ſufficiently attending to the legal import of the word *crime*, and his confounding that word, with the idea of *felony*.—The clauſe in the commiſſion, on which he founds his argument, is the following, "And we do hereby commit and grant "unto you—our power and authority to take "cognizance of, and proceed in, all cauſes civil "and maritime, and in complaints, contracts, of-"fences, or ſuſpected offences, *crimes*, pleas," &c.

Now although every felony may be ſaid to include in it a crime, or to be a criminal act, yet every crime does not include in it a felony.§—Should one ſailor wound and maim another at ſea, this would be both an offence and a crime, puniſhable by a Court of Admiralty; but it would not be a capital offence, nor ſubject him to the puniſhment of death, as would treaſon, robbery and murder, as being felonies.—This diſtinction is ſo obvious, and ſo well known, that I believe I have no need to ſay any thing more upon it.

I hope then that the public will find, that this commiſſion is not fraught with quite ſo much miſchief, as our author imagined, and that they will be relieved from their fears, if they have ever had any, of what the preſent judge, or his more formidable ſucceſſor may do on the ſcore of proſecutions for felony.

Our author next proceeds to take notice of the civil part of the commiſſion, and after having obſerved, that by the law of England the Admiralty hath no manner of cognizance of any contract, or of any other thing done, within the body of any county, either by land or water; he ſays, "conſe-"quently it hath no juriſdiction to hear, cauſes "that ariſe on bills of exchange, bills of loading, "bottomry bonds, charter parties, policies of in-"ſurance or freight, but that the commiſſion in-"cludes all theſe, and many more articles of that "nature."—The general principle advanced here, by our author, cannot properly be ſaid not to be true, and yet it does not expreſs the whole truth. Had he added, after the words, or of any other thing done within the body of any county, theſe words, not being of a marine nature, the whole of the true idea would have been well enough expreſſed. I cannot explain this matter better than by tranſcribing a few paſſages from an approved modern author, who wrote purpoſely for the uſe of merchants and others, concerned in maritime affairs, and who cites adjudged caſes in ſupport of what he advances.--The author I refer to is Beawes, who in his Lex Mercatoria Rediviva, p. 246, ſays, "the Admiralty hath juriſdiction in caſes of freight, "mariners wages, breach of charter parties, "*though made within the realm*, if the penalty be "not demanded. And likewiſe in the caſe of "building, mending, ſaving, and victualling ſhips, "&c. ſo as the ſuit be againſt the ſhip, and not "only againſt the parties."

Ibid. "It is allowed by all the common law-"yers and civilians, that the Lord Admiral has "cognizance of ſeamens wages and contracts and "*debts for making ſhips*, alſo of things done in na-"vigable rivers, concerning damages to perſons, "ſhips, goods, annoyances of free paſſage, &c. "of contracts, and other things done beyond ſea, "*relating to navigation and marine trade.*

"But if a contract be made beyond ſea, for do-"ing of an act, or payment of money within this "kingdom or the contract is upon the ſea, *and not "for a marine cauſe*, it ſhall be tried by jury—"the Admiralty may hold plea for ſeamens wages, "&c. becauſe they become due *for labour done on "the ſea*, and the contract made upon land, is only "to aſcertain them.

Ibid. "The Court of Admiralty may award "execution on land, though not hold plea on any "thing ariſing on land."

From the foregoing ſpecimens, the judicious reader will be able to apply the general rule and principles of the law to every article mentioned in the commiſſion before us, and he may alſo find them all laid down in the books of the law, as of Admiralty juriſdiction, whatever reſolutions there have been concerning wreck. And to theſe general principles, I muſt refer ſome of the matters mentioned by the author, as it would ſwell to a volume to examine every article minutely, as whether, there can in no caſe be a ſhip wreck at ſea, or whether wreck may not be caſt aſhore and yet be afloat at high water—whether banks of rivers may not be conſidered as appurtenant to the rivers, ſince ſhips may be made faſt to them, by caſting their anchors aſhore—and whether, by the words ports, creeks and rivers, is not meant ſuch as are navigable, and below the firſt bridges, as mentioned by the ſtatutes. It is enough that I obſerve, that in all theſe, and every other caſe mentioned in the commiſſion, the particular articles are qualified with an "according to the civil and maritime "laws and cuſtoms of our High Court of Admi-"ralty in England." And whether the Supreme Court of this province have a power to iſſue a writ of prohibition or not, though of that I think there can be no great queſtion;‖ yet I cannot doubt, but that the gentlemen of the law would find ways enough to bring the matter before a common law court, ſhould a Court of Admiralty, in any inſtance, exceed the limits of the law, by iſſuing proceſs, where they have no juriſdiction.

I find the author, in copying the commiſſion, has put certain words in italicks, thereby intimating, no doubt, that they are of dangerous import—thus the word *tax*. Is it poſſible he ſhould imagine, that by that word a power is intended to be given to that court, to tax the people, in the common acceptation of the word? It plainly means a power to tax coſts, to aſſeſs fines, and other matters of that kind in court—a power common to all courts—the ſame may be ſaid of *compelling* witneſſes, and the like.

There is one matter however, ſo particularly pointed at, by our author, that I may not paſs it over without ſome more full and explicit remark.

This is the clauſe which reſpects ſhipwrights—who, our author tells us, are a numerous body of men—and he might have added—a very uſeful body of men, too—ſo much ſo, that the law has taken care to put it in the power of a court of Admiralty, to lend its aid for their help and benefit where a common law court cannot ſo well do it, from the different forms of proceeding. That this is the caſe will appear from the tranſcripts above, taken from Beawes. To exemplify the matter: ſuppoſe a foreign veſſel, a French ſhip, for inſtance, ſhould come into this port, in order to refit, having ſprung a leak, and the Captain ſhould employ a number of ſhipwrights to repair her, who having done their work, the Captain ſhould refuſe to pay their bills,—in this caſe, the Court of Admiralty, upon application to that purpoſe, might iſſue proceſs whereby the ſhip might be arreſted and detained, until the ſhipwrights, within the compaſs of a few days, might obtain a decree, have the ſhip ſold, and their dues paid. This is that power which it ſeems ſhipwrights have ſo much occaſion to dread, and I know of none that reſpects fiſhermen, that is more alarming.

To conclude as to this point, it will moſt undoubtedly appear, upon enquiry, that this commiſſion, as to the objects of proceſs and judgment, doth not differ from all other commiſſions of Admiralty but is ſubſtantially the ſame with them. Our author ſays this don't appear, perhaps he means only that it don't appear in news-papers, for he certainly might eaſily have known how that matter ſtands. I have before me great part of one from a neighbouring province, as copied by way of recital in a commiſſion of deputation. I find in that, the very ſame words which we have been canvaſſing, viz. the words offences and crimes, banks, and bills of loading with many more, in a word ſo far as the ſame is copied, it appears to have been drawn from one and the ſame original ſtandard, from which, I dare ſay, the clerks of office, make out all theſe commiſſions, and which have been practiſed upon, and ſubmitted to, in the colonies, for the ſpace of about one hundred years.

I will now proceed to the conſideration of another objection, which our author has, againſt the mode of paying the judges ſalary.—This, he takes notice, is made payable in the *firſt place* out of monies ariſing from penalties and forfeitures, which proceed from condemnations which the judge *himſelf* makes, but why it ſhould be more exceptionable to have the ſalary payable out of this branch, in the firſt, rather than the laſt place, I am at a loſs.

I cannot help thinking, however plauſible this objection may appear in the general view of it, that it will entirely vaniſh upon a cloſer examination, the true ſtate of this whole matter, is this: When the four Vice Admiralty Courts were lately appointed, in order to free them from thoſe objections which had been made againſt the mode of paying the former judges, in the caſe of captures in time of war, it was concluded to give theſe judges certain fixt ſums by way of ſalary, in lieu of all other fees and perquiſites whatever, and it was thought proper not to make theſe ſalaries payable out of any monies ariſing from the Revenue acts in America, perhaps among other reaſons, becauſe it was thought theſe might not be of any permanent duration. Be that as it may, theſe ſalaries were in fact made payable out of the monies ariſing within the reſpective diſtricts, by way of penalties and forfeitures, if there ſhould be ſufficient, but ultimately if needed, out of a large and permanent fund, ariſing from the ſales of old naval ſtores, and which it was reaſonably ſuppoſed, would not fail, ſo long as the nation itſelf ſhould laſt, and inaſmuch as theſe judges reſided in America, and the penalty monies after being carried into the hands of the caſhier at Boſton, being to be ſent to England at the end of each year, unleſs firſt drawn out here, it became highly expedient and proper, that theſe judges ſhould apply for their ſalaries here firſt, where only there was any room to ſuppoſe their might be a deficiency, and not ſuffer thoſe monies to be ſent to England, merely to be drawn back again, and it was neceſſary, to be known in England how much had been paid here, in order for the balances to be paid there. Upon this plan and view of the matter, the Lords of the Treaſury iſſued a ſtanding order to the Commiſſioners at Boſton to draw upon their caſhier annually, for the payment of theſe ſalaries, out of thoſe monies, ſo far as they would go, and to certify the matter home, which certificates go to the Treaſurer of the navy in England, who, in like manner has a ſtanding order to pay the balances, all which is done of courſe and the monies paid to the agents of theſe judges, at the reſpective places, without any particular application from the judges themſelves.

This being the caſe, whence ariſes this ſuppoſed bias in the caſe? The judge neither adds to his ſalary by condemning, nor leſſens it by acquitting. It is no uncommon thing for common law judges to be paid, out of the groſs ſums ariſing, in part from fines and mulcts of their own impoſing, and in part, from the other ſupplies of the community, and yet no body ever thought theſe judges were in danger of being biaſſed by this means. It is true, they receive their pay out of the groſs ſums indiſcriminately, but doth that make any difference to the point in queſtion? What if an order ſhould iſſue to a collector of a public tax, before the monies got out of his hands into the hands of the public treaſurer, to pay a certain ſum, if he ſhould have ſufficient monies in his hands, and the treaſurer to make up the reſidue, if the collector ſhould not have ſufficient? This, I conceive, would not differ materially from waiting till the collector had paid over all the monies in his hands to the treaſurer, and then making out the whole of the order upon him. The penalty and forfeiture monies in the caſe before us, are not the property of theſe judges, but belong to the crown, and are at the diſpoſal of the crown as much as any other public monies whatever—they are all of them indeed applied to certain demands of the ſtate, ſome to one ſervice, and ſome to another. Upon the whole, it appears to me, and I cannot but think it will to every one, who is diſpoſed to view the matter in a full and fair light, that this ſuppoſed bias, and judging in a man's own cauſe, is purely imaginary.

The times, it is ſaid, are critical, and every public meaſure to be watched with a jealous eye—I would not wiſh to have the watch not kept up, I only wiſh, that under the general alarm painted boards, may not be miſtaken for real ſpectres: But it is further ſaid, "that Cæſar's wife ſhould "not even be ſuſpected."—Cæſar's wife ought, no doubt, to be very careful not to furniſh Cæſar with any ground of jealouſy; but if from a general diſcontent, occaſioned by the ill treatment of his other friends, he will ſuſpect his wife, without a cauſe, if ſhe is ſucha woman, as ſhe ought to be, poſſeſſed of *virtue* and *honour*, her huſband's ſuſpicion, muſt ſenſibly touch her *delicacy*; but I think her pain ought to be conſidered as her misfortune and not her fault.

CIVIS.

QUEBEC, *Jan.* 13.

ON Tueſday the 4th inſtant, one Francis La Montagne, of the Pariſh of St. Michael, killed his own ſon, a boy about eleven years of age, by ſtriking him on the head and face four blows with an ax. About four years ago he had been under a doctor for lunacy, and a few days before he committed this horrid action had ſhewn ſome ſigns of inſanity. He was brought to town on Monday laſt, and committed to the public goal.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 27.

Yeſterday the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province met here, agreeable to the laſt prorogation, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE letters which I have received ſince your laſt ſeſſion from the Right Honouable the Earl of DARTMOUTH, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, have divers matters in them, which I am now to communicate to you.

The Indians of Martha's Vineyard have, by their Agent, made their application to his Majeſty in Council, reſpecting their claim to the iſland Chobboquiddick. A copy of their petition ſhall be laid before you. No determination has been yet made upon it. They are recommended to my countenance and protection. In the year 1763 their caſe was brought before the General Court and referred to a Committee of both Houſes, by whom, I have reaſon to think, it was fully and impartially conſidered; but, by ſome means or other, no report from that Committee was ever laid before the Court.—I am to deſire you now to take the affair into conſideration, and I hope you will prevent all grounds or pretence for any further complaint of the denial or delay of Juſtice.

The ſettlement of the weſtern line of this Province where it is bounded by the eaſtern line of the Province of New-York has been laid before his Majeſty. I have the ſatisfaction of being informed, that the part which I took in the ſettlement of this line is conſidered as an acceptable ſervice to the King, as it tended to bring to an iſſue a diſpute which has been the ſource of ſo much miſchief to two of his colonies. I have reaſon to expect his Majeſty's confirmation as ſoon as the neceſſary formalities of office will admit.

I gave the earlieſt attention to the requeſt of the Council and Houſe in their addreſs to me of the 23d of January laſt. I made the cleareſt and fulleſt repreſentation of the caſe to which it referred, and I am encouraged to hope for ſuch determination and order as ſhall be ſatisfactory to you.

The judicial proceedings of the Governor and Council as the Supreme Court of Probate and as the Court for determining in caſes of marriage and divorce having been impeded in many inſtances where the opinion of the Governor has been different from that of the majority of Councellors preſent, the Governor having always conſidered his conſent as neceſſary to every judicial act: In the year 1771, I ſtated the arguments as well againſt as for the claim of the Governor, and his Majeſty having been pleaſed to order the caſe thus ſtated to be laid before the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, I am now able to inform you that it has been ſignified to me, to be his Majeſty's pleaſure that I do acquieſce in the determination of the majority of Councellors preſent, voting as a Court for proving wills and adminiſtration and deciding controverſies concerning marriage and divorce, although I ſhould differ in opinion from that majority. This order more immediately reſpects the Councils; nevertheleſs, the tender regard which his Majeſty has ſhewn for the intereſt and convenience of his ſujects, in a conſtruction of the charter, different from what had been made by all his Governors ever ſince its firſt publication, make it proper for me to communicate the order to both houſes.

I am required to ſignify to you his Majeſty's diſapprobation of the appointment of Committees of correſpondence in various inſtances, which ſit and act during the receſs of the General Court by prorogation.

Theſe are all the matters which, from my public letters, I am to lay before you at preſent.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

There never has been a time ſince the firſt ſettlement of the Country when the treaſury has been in ſo good a ſtate as it is now. I may congratulate the Province upon its being entirely free from debt, the tax of the laſt year, with the ſtock in the treaſury, being equal to all the ſecurities due from the Government and to the charges of the current year. It is, at leaſt, worth conſidering whether it may not be adviſeable in your preſent ſeſſion by a moderate duty on ſpirituous liquor, by an additional impoſt or by ſuch other ways and means as you may think more fit, to provide for the charges of another year. This will prevent the neceſſity which the Aſſembly at the ſeſſion in May next will otherwiſe be under of contracting a new public debt.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

There are certain parts of the public buſineſs of the Province which have uſually been omitted in the ſeſſion which by charter muſt annually be held in May, in expection of another ſeſſion at this ſeaſon of the year, and I need not particularly point them out to you. I may not neglect earneſtly recommending to you to employ the powers with which you are entruſted in promoting the tranquility and good order of the Government. You have no reaſon to doubt of the conſent of the chair to every bill or vote which ſhall have that tendency.

Council Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
Jan. 26, 1774.

One John Malcom, an inferior Cuſtom-Houſe officer, a fellow of great inſolence, and a vile character, who had made himſelf very obnoxious to the people, was, on laſt Tueſday evening ſeverely diſciplined, ſtripped, tarred and feathered, and carted through the ſtreets.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 27.

Concluſion of a letter from London (dated the 9th of October, 1773) to a friend in New-York, began in our paper of the 24th of January.

"How much the people are taxed, in England you will judge, when I aſſure you, that according to the beſt information I have been able to obtain, eſtates in general, pay nearly a third of their yearly value in taxes; nor are there any limits to their extenſion, but the Miniſtry's apprehenſion, that the people either could not, or would not ſubmit to pay any more.

"By this you may judge what will be the condition of the colonies (which you may aſſure yourſelves, will not be favoured) if they once admit the right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax them, or even if they ſubmit to ſuch taxation: For, if the Miniſtry can but prevail with you, either by force, or cunning, to pay their exactions, they will not be much concerned, whether you admit their right or not; every day will ſtrengthen their pretenſions to it, and their power, and proportionably weaken yours: And if you cannot now, while the novelty, as well as injuſtice of the demand, forces your general attention, be unanimous and reſolute enough to defend your rights and property; it will be in vain for you to depend upon recovering them afterwards; if they are once given up they are loſt for ever. The plauſible pretence for the taxation of the Britiſh colonies, is, that as they receive benefit and protection from the Britiſh government, they ought to contribute to the expence of it, eſpecially as the people in Great-Britain, are already burdened as heavily as they are able to bear. This pretence gives the meaſure, with ignorant people, ſome degree of popularity; but the nation in general (I dont mean thoſe concerned in the executive powers of government) ſee through the falacy, and deteſt it. They look upon the preſent ſtruggle, between the colonies, in defence of their rights and freedom, and the arbitrary powers which would enſlave them, in a very intereſting point of view. They conſider American *freedom*, as the *palladium* of their *own*: They, therefore wiſh and pray for your firmneſs, perſeverance, and ſucceſs; though from their preſent circumſtances, and ſituation, they cannot yet effectually aſſiſt you. The Engliſh conſtitution, almoſt deſtroyed in England, from your virtue and reſolution, they hope may revive again, and recover its former life and vigour; at leaſt, that if rooted out of Great-Britain, it may live and flouriſh in America, which now begins to be conſidered as an aſylum from oppreſſion, not only in England, but in all the nations of Europe. And if you do but preſerve your conſtitutional rights and liberties, you may depend upon it, that people, and arts, and manufactories, will flock to you from all quarters of the globe; and riches, and power, will follow of courſe. But take care you do not fall into the vices, luxury and oppreſſion, that have brought ruin and deſtruction to all the greateſt ſtates and kingdoms that ever appeared in the world, and

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* *The* 11 & 12 *of W.* 3. *c.* 7, *directs the trial of theſe (treaſon excepted) in the plantations.*

§ *See Wood, p.* 340, *cites Hales pl. C. &c.*

‖ *See* 1*ſt vol. Province Laws, p.* 338.

which now threaten the like fate to the land of our nativity. Conſider the importance of the parts you are now to act, the freedom, the happineſs of yourſelves, and your poſterity, of the whole Britiſh nation; and of the oppreſſed of all nations, ſeems now to depend upon you. The eyes, the anxious hopes of all, are upon you. Think, oh think! What ought to be your conduct, when a charge of ſuch conſequence devolves upon you: Providence has placed you in a moſt important ſtation; ſee that you diſcharge the duties of it with faithfulneſs and dignity. Great will be your praiſe, if you do, and your diſhonour, if you do not. If the enormous taxes, that are laid upon the people in England; and even thoſe that are demanded of her colonies, were really neceſſary, for the ſupport of her *conſtitutional* government; it might be an excuſe for *propoſing* them; but in that caſe, both the expediency, and mode of levying them in America, if the coloniſts are really freemen, ought undoubtedly to depend upon their judgment, and determination. But when we find by woful experience, the principal deſign and application of the money, extorted from the people, is to violate their moſt ſacred rights, to ſubvert the Engliſh conſtitution, and eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of oppreſſion and tyranny in its ſtead; the demand itſelf, is, both an open attack upon our rights and an inſult to our underſtanding; and a tame ſubmiſſion, or an irreſolute refuſal, will juſtly be imputed to puſillanimity, meanneſs and cowardice.

"Indeed if the Miniſtry could effect their ſcheme of taxing the colonies, though it might afford them a temporary relief from their preſent embarraſſment, it would only for a ſhort time ſuſpend the inevitable ruin that awaits their meaſures, which no national funds can poſſibly long ſupport. A ſyſtem of bribery and corruption muſt neceſſarily produce its own ſpeedy deſtruction. So that if you ſhould ſubmit to be taxed and enſlaved, your freedom would be ſacrificed for nothing,—unleſs to make the ruin of Great-Britain more certain, and have the honour, or rather diſhonour of falling with it. If you maintain your rights and freedom, Great-Britain may poſſibly recover its conſtitution, through the mere failure of means to accompliſh its deſtruction. Already the ſyſtem of corruption is in the utmoſt diſorder, the ſtreams of wealth neceſſary to ſupport it begins to fail, and many of their ſources are quite exhauſted,—the oppreſſed people are already taxed as much or more than they can bear;—trade and manufactories decay daily, oppreſſion begins to be generally felt, and all are alarmed at the conſequences.

"The Miniſtry, who have the East-India Company at command, and do what they pleaſe with them, after having enabled them to draw to themſelves a great part of the national wealth, have by ſqueezing it from them again, and laying a duty on their tea which prevented the ſale of it in America, almoſt reduced them, as a Company, to a ſtate of bankruptcy. To prevent this, and at the ſame time to gain the favourite point of ſubjecting the colonies to the payment of taxes impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament, the ſcheme was deviſed of the Company's ſending their tea to America, ſubject to no tax but that impoſed by the Parliament on its arrival there. This was thought a maſterly ſtroke of the Miniſtry, whereby they might accompliſh their deſign on America, and at the ſame time ſell the East-India Company's tea, and enable them to pay the £.1400,000 which the Bank then lent them to ſave them from the bankruptcy that threatened them. But I hope my countrymen in America, will have wiſdom and virtue to avoid the ſnare laid for them, the ſucceſs of which, though greatly deſired by the Miniſtry, is at the ſame time doubted, as well as by the moſt reſpectable people who have heard of the ſcheme, and would heartily rejoice to find you have virtue to render it abortive.

"There are indeed here ſome ſordid ſpirits, who think the colonies flouriſh too faſt, and envy their growing greatneſs. But theſe miſanthropiſts, are not conſiderable either in numbers or abilities.

"If you acquit yourſelves properly in this trial, I have ſome reaſon to hope, it will be the laſt formidable one, you will have to ſuſtain. Some of theſe teas are to be ſent to ſeveral different colonies, to try the ſpirit of the people, and according as they behave, they will hereafter be conſidered and treated,—as freemen, or as ſlaves. I have the beſt authority for what I write, and you may depend upon the truth of it. There are now gone down the river, for America, 2000 cheſts of tea, three years old, ſome of it mouldy and unwholeſome, to be ſold at public vendue, as low as 17d. per pound. General Monckton was offered a commiſſion to go with it to New-York, and land it under his protection, as he was known to be much eſteemed there: But he, who is a true friend to the colonies, and the rights of a Britiſh ſubject, nobly refuſed,——as did alſo the Captains of the American ſhips, to take it on freight.——And numerous are the people here, who join me in earneſt hopes and wiſhes, that your conduct on this important occaſion, will equally merit applauſe and procure to yourſelves and country immortal honour, and permanent happineſs: England will glory in your relation to her, and join you in ſupport of that freedom, and thoſe principles, that raiſed her to grandeur amongſt the nations.—Be watchful, be firm, and be happy, &c." T.

Jan. 31. This day or to-morrow ſets out for Virginia, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Dunmore, ſiſter to the Earl of Galloway, and to the Counteſs Gower, and Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia; Lord Fincaſtle, the Hon. Alexander and John Murray, with the Ladies Catherine, Auguſta, and Suſan Murray, ſons and daughters of thoſe noble perſonages:—They are accompanied by Capt. Foy, &c. of the Royal regiment of artillery; and we hear are to be met at Annapolis by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore.

A gentleman that left Boſton the 20th inſtant, informs us, that the day before his departure ſeveral caſks of tea were burnt oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe there, in the preſence of many thouſand ſpectators.

Feb. 3. On Tueſday laſt an elegant entertainment was given at Hull's tavern, by the Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province.

His Excellency the Governor was on Friday laſt ſeized with a violent attack from a bilious diſorder, which for ſome time threatened his life; but his Excellency is now much better.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 7.

MARRIED. VINCENT LOCKERMAN, Eſq; of Dover, to Miſs BETSEY PRYOR, the youngeſt daughter of Mr. John Pryor of the ſame place. Mr. BENJAMIN GIBBS, Merchant, to Miſs HANNAH SHEWELL, both of this city.

*** COLLES's Lectures (as adverti[illegible] in our laſt) begins this morning, at eleven o'clock, and again at ſeven in the evening, at the State-Houſe.

† *Yorick Americanus is received and will be inſerted in our next.*

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

You are requeſted to publiſh the following Epiſtle to Mr. CURIOSITY, *in anſwer to his Queries, which appeared ſome time ago in your Packet.*

To Mr. CURIOSITY.

SIR,

THE manner of your propoſing your Queries to ſome advertiſing School-maſters diſcovered ſuch conceit of your own mathematical knowledge, and ſuſpicions of their incapacity to reſolve them, that they determined to paſs them over in that contemptuous ſilence which ſuch ungenerous treatment deſerved. Nay, though a ſolution appeared under the ſignature of a youth, which to them appeared quite ridiculous; and though they knew that ſome one of them might, with good reaſon, be ſuſpected for being the author of it, yet in pity to you, whoſe ignorance they candidly conſtrued to be the cauſe of your ſilence, they reſolved to ſay nothing until you had time to learn as much Algebra, and Geometry, as would enable you to diſcover the abſurdity of the Solution, and thereby acquire that honour to yourſelf, which you expected the public would confer on you for making ſo bold an attack on the Shoolmaſters.

All the return which ſaid School-maſters deſire for ſo much lenity ſhewn to you, is, that you would point out the defects of the youth's ſolution, and ſhew how he ought to have proceeded, in order to find out "the moſt ſimple value of *x* in the known terms of the equation;" or elſe candidly to acknowledge, that you over-ſhot your own capacity in the publication.

They alſo aſſure you, that whenever you, or any other ſhall think fit to propoſe, in a gentleman-like manner, any Queries, which ſhall appear tending towards utility, that, if they be not ſtolen, they will give you all the ſatisfaction in their power in the Solutions of them; but you muſt never impoſe equations from * Simpſon's Fluctions, or any other author, for your own; otherwiſe, they will paſs them over with the ſame ſilent contempt, as they have done your two Queries. And the public is requeſted to remember, that whenever the Schoolmaſters paſs over ſuch Queries in ſilence, it is becauſe they are ſtolen from ſome author; as this will be their conſtant method of detecting pretending Plagiaries, A SCHOOLMASTER.

* *The two Equations were taken from Simpſon's Fluxions, octavo edition, page 555. And as the youth's ſolution plainly diſcovers his childiſh ignorance in what he undertook, the Schoolmaſters forgive his attempt on account of his puerile ſtate, notwithſtanding that they were liable to ſuffer by his forward impertinence. And when he has ſolved the Equation he ſo fooliſhly undertook, they will then believe, that he will be capable of underſtanding his own Queries; though they doubt much of his being ever capable of reſolving them.*

A SOCIETY for INOCULATING the POOR.

IT appears from the laſt year's bill of mortality, that out of 1344 who died in the city and liberties, above 300 of them periſhed with the ſmallpox in the natural way. The chief of theſe were the children of poor people, who could not afford the expence of inoculation, and who were unacquainted with the moſt ſucceſsful method of treating the diſorder, and unable to procure proper perſons to direct them.

A number of gentlemen having taken theſe things into conſideration, have fallen upon a method of rendering the benefits of inoculation as extenſive as poſſible in the city and ſuburbs.

For this purpoſe they are providing themſelves with a fund, and have concurred with eight Phyſicians who have agreed to perform the operation, and to adminiſter to the patients ſuch medicines and directions as may be neceſſary to prepare them, and alſo to attend them at their houſes, free of expence.

They have engaged a room in the State-Houſe, where a number of the Managers and Phyſicians will attend every Tueſday, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon, to receive applications. They will begin their attendance there on the laſt Tueſday of this month.

The MANAGERS are—

THOMAS WHARTON, JACOB SHOEMAKER, BENJAMIN MORGAN, REYNOLD KEEN, JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM COATES, THOMAS CLIFFORD, ARTHUR DONALDSON, SHARP DELANEY, JOHN WHARTON, GEORGE ROBERTS, and DAVID DESHLER.

The PHYSICIANS are—

Doctor CHARLES MOORE, Doctor ADAM KUHN, Doctor JOHN KEARSLEY, Doctor SAMUEL DUFFIELD, Doctor GARARDUS CLARKSON, Doctor THOMAS BOND, Doctor WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun. and Doctor BENJAMIN RUSH.

N. B. Contributions to this benevolent deſign are received by any of the MANAGERS, and by DANIEL ROBERDEAU, *Treaſurer.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Salter, J. Reid, Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

NONE.

CLEARED.

NONE.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE O'CLOCK, at

JAMES LOUGHEAD's

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will begin the SALE of a general and good aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In which are,

A FEW pieces of 7-8 and yard-wide ſuperfine cotton checks; broadcloths in patterns, ſome of which are ſuper and ſuperfines; caſes of ſilver handled knives and forks; ſilver watches; wearing apparel, &c. &c.

THE CURIOUS in BOOKS, and all SENTIMENTALISTS, who chooſe to illumiate and elevate their underſtandings, by the moſt ſafe and certain ſtep-ladders to knowledge, are requeſted to obſerve, that a valuable collection of New and Old BOOKS, will begin to be exhibited by auction, by ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Profeſſor of Book Auctioniering, at the Univerſal Library, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, within the liberties of the city of Philadelphia, this preſent MONDAY, the 7th of February, and to be continued for eight or ten evenings ſucceſſively, (Sundays excepted). In this collection are contained many capital Books, in arts, ſciences, hiſtory, divinity, law, phyſic, &c. &c. with a numerous catalogue of elegant authors on the moſt refined and ſublime morality: And a conſiderable liſt of novel writers, whoſe depictive talents tend to dignify the human mind, by an abundance of recreative and inſtructive entertainment, calculated to guide the youth of both ſexes through the dangerous whirlpool of agitated paſſions.

Learn to be wiſe from others harms,
And you ſhall do full well.

Old Engliſh Ballad.

*** Gentlemen and Ladies who wiſh to ſell, exchange, or chooſe to take the chance of the public prices, for libraries or parcels of books, will be waited upon by their reſpectful ſervant,

ROBERT BELL, Auctionier.

'Tis not in mortals to command ſucceſs;
But we'll do more, Sempronius, *we'll deſerve it.*

Addiſon's Cato.

†§† Printed Catalogues are given away *(gratis)* at the place of ſale, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third-ſtreet.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY propoſes (the weather being ſuitable) to exhibit his courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS again, at the College, on Monday and Tueſday next week; and the ſame on the following Wedneſday and Friday; to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this courſe, conſiſting of only two lectures, above forty curious and intereſting experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greateſt importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to ſecure houſes, ſhips, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is preſumed, be thought no inconſiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flaſhes of real lightning viſible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilſt under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric ſtone, from the Eaſt-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electriſed by being dipt in boiling water; one ſide electriſed poſitively, the other negatively. A curious repreſentation of the aſtoniſhing electric Eel, lately ſeen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric ſhock may be as ſenſibly felt as from a live one. A repreſentation of part of the ſtarry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric ſtars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to man; it is hoped that an Entertainment of ſuch a tendency, will meet with ſuitable encouragement. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who purpoſe to attend theſe Lectures are requeſted to be furniſhed with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-Houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's houſe near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each Lecture.

Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed ſhould not prove dry enough, the exhibition muſt be defered till ſome dry evening after. The firſt Lecture of the courſe to be on Monday or Wedneſday evening; ſecond Lecture on Tueſday or Friday evening.

N. B. Next April Mr. KINNERSLY expects to have room in his houſe to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.

Weſt-Jerſey, ſs.

WHEREAS the line of partition and diviſion between the eaſtern and weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey, hath not yet been legally run: And whereas an act of the Legiſlature of the colony of New-York, and a ſimilar act of the colony of New-Jerſey, have paſſed, fixing the North Station Point. And as a final ſettlement of the ſaid line, is a matter of importance, and greatly concerns the general Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey; therefore the Council of Proprietors, at their preſent meeting, did agree to give public notice, that on Friday, the eighteenth of February inſtant, there ſhould be a general meeting of the Proprietors of the ſaid weſtern diviſion, in order to conſult on ſuitable meaſures to be taken to obtain a ſpeedy ſettlement of the ſaid line. This is therefore to requeſt a general meeting of the Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey, on the ſaid day, at the houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the city of Burlington, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid. WILLIAM HEULINGS, *Clk.*

February 4, 1774.

Burlington, January 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ELOPED from his ſervice belonging to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, an indented ſervant man, by name THOMAS GRIFFITH, a native of England; in the former part of his life, when reſident in his Mother Country, kept a tavern in the city of London, known by the ſign of the King's Arms, in Leaden Hall-ſtreet, but for ſome years before he left England, rented a conſiderable farm near Briſtol. This advertiſement implies, that whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in America, and will give intelligence to his maſter in Burlington, ſhall receive the above reward. He is a well-looking man, between the age of thirty and forty, of a middle ſtature, ſtoops in his walk, and cannot with the ſmalleſt degree of effrontery look a man in the face; has an eaſy, ſoft, ſmooth manner of ſpeaking: Was habited in an old dove coloured coat and waiſtcoat, with metal buttons; an old pair of leather breeches, and ſlopped hat. Had with him a bag of cloaths which the ſubſcriber ſuppoſes may contain three or four ſhirts, an old brown coat, a red waiſtcoat, ſtockings, &c.

BALDWIN WAKE.

WANTED,

To HIRE by the YEAR,

AN elderly man, of a ſober character, who has lived in this country ſome years, and underſtands the ſeveral branches of farming. If he has a wife who underſtands the management of a dairy, ſhe may be alſo employed. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1774.

THE unexpected ſucceſs, together with the general approbation of many reſpectable Ladies and Gentlemen in this city, who have ſeen the ſubſcriber's ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS for ſome time paſt, induce him to poſtpone his intended excurſion to the country for a few weeks longer. His apparatus being conſtructed (by an ingenious artiſt) on the moſt modern plan, and calculated to be tranſmitted to any part of the city on the ſhorteſt notice, he will therefore exhibit every evening (Sundays excepted) at ſeven o'clock, to any ſelect company of Ladies or Gentlemen who may pleaſe to honour him with their commands, addreſſed to him in Fourth-ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet.

ARTHUR JOHN O'NEILE.

SPECIFIC DROPS,

For RESTORING HEALTH to MANKIND.

THESE valuable drops effectually cure pains in the breaſt, chiefly ariſing from colds, weakneſs and waſting of the body; phthiſical and conſumptive coughs; loſs of appetite; hectic and night fevers; ſwelling of the feet or legs; hard ſwellings of the joints, attended with pain and weakneſs; ſwelling and hardneſs of the belly; griping and green ſtools; eruptions, boils and impoſthumes; humour, ſpots, films or redneſs of the eyes; they purify, enrich and ſweeten the blood, open the obſtructed glands, and carry off groſs humours. Its balſamic, cleanſing, and healing properties, whereby it abates the too rapid motion of the ſharp putrid blood; the rich, ſubtile and ſoftening eſſence it contains; the eaſe with which it enters the lacteal veſſels, is aſſimilated with the blood, and pervades the whole animal ſyſtem, renders it the greateſt reſtorative and friendly cordial perhaps ever yet diſcovered.

They impart a kindly warmth and due circulation of the blood, without heating, promote the ſecretions, and gradually remove thoſe obſtructions which are the grand cauſe of all chronicle diſeaſes.

Of how much benefit to the world muſt this medicine be, which cauſeth all the neceſſary functions to be rightly performed, in which immediately conſiſts that greateſt ſublunary bleſſing, Health.

Many children who have been to all appearance in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption, have been perfectly cured by theſe drops, even when all other means had been tried in vain.

That theſe drops are poſſeſſed of the valuable qualities aſcribed to them, many families in the city of New-York, and ſeveral other parts of America, as well as in Great-Britain, have happily experienced; at whoſe requeſt they are made public, that their ſalutary virtues and effects might not be confined to the narrow circle of private practice; and in order that people of all ranks may be ſupplied with a medicine of ſo great importance, a price is ſet upon it vaſtly below its real worth;—a proof that the Proprietor preferred the public good to his own private emolument.

After all, the author of theſe drops does by no means pretend to recommend them after the ridiculous manner of Quacks, under the pompous title of an univerſal catholicon, to cure all the diſeaſes incident to mankind, but he dare boldly recommend it as a medicine which will always give relief, in the moſt dangerous ſmall-pox, and generally cures the maladies already mentioned.—In a word, he is convinced, that it will be ſo powerful an advocate for its own worth, and ſo effectually plead its own cauſe, by affording that relief, and producing ſuch good effects, that whoever once makes trial of it, will ſtand in no need of any other teſtimony to convince them of its efficacy, or of any other argument to perſuade them to recommend it to their friends on every ſimilar occaſion.

The Specific Drops are ſold by Mr. J. SULLIVAN, Druggiſt, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet; at Meſſrs. W. and T. BRADFORDS book-ſtore; Mr. W. WOODHOUSE, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by J. GALLAGHER, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, at *Half a Dollar* each phial.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-ſtore in Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL aſſortment of BOOKS, &c. among which are, Sterne's Works complete, in 5 vols. a burleſque tranſlation of Homer, 2 vols. Britiſh Theatre, 12 vols. Lyon's Muſic, or Note Books; Young's and Cole's Latin Dictionaries; Clarke's Homer; Guthrie's Geographical Grammar; Burn's Juſtice; Macpherſon's tranſlation of Homer's Iliad; Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, 6 vols. 8vo. Henry on the Bible; Common Prayers, of all ſizes and binding; a great variety of family and ſmall Bibles, both plain and elegantly gilt; ditto with Cunn's notes; an eſſay on Moral Agency; Slavery not forbidden in ſcripture, 1/6; Tiſſot's advice to the people with regard to their health, 10ſ. Dimſdale's new method of inoculating for the ſmall-pox, 3/9; and a variety of articles in the entertaining way. A great aſſortment of paper hangings, writing and printing papers, parchment, blank books, the fineſt quills, and ſtationary of all kinds; maps of England and Wales, with the cities, boroughs and market-towns thereon paſted on wood, cut in many pieces of various forms, but ſo as to make the map compleat when put together, the whole contained in a ſmall box, 25ſ. deſigned to inſtruct youth in geography; thermometers; barometers; hydrometers for proving ſpirits; a new invented inſtrument for detecting frauds in gold, portable as a penknife; a new patent ſliding rule, which performs the ſame at one operation as requires 2, 3 or more on the rules heretofore; back-gammon tables, lined and gilt, book-faſhion; cribbage and ſolitary boards; battledores; ſwords and cutteaus; ſilk and leather belts for ditto; guns and pocket piſtols; knives and forks, with and without caſes; ſurveying compaſſes; caſes of platting inſtruments; ſurgeons pocket and amputating inſtruments; ditto for the teeth; the neateſt lancet caſes, in green, dog and nurſe, ſilver mounted; tweezer caſes; ſpectacles; reading glaſſes; ditto for ſhort-ſighted people; a very good pocket achromatic teleſcope; pocket ſpying glaſſes; convex and concave mirrors; the beſt razors; boxes of ſhaving and writing equipage, very convenient for travellers; letter caſes with and without inſtruments; the neateſt pinchbeck buckles; ſtone and paſte ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; crewet frames, enamelled, green, blue and red; German flutes with mouthpieces; copper ſcales of various ſizes; neſts of weights; money ſcales; tea urns, &c. &c.

Keyſer's pills, patent medicines and drugs of all kinds, as uſual.

At the above place may be had, a quantity of Weſt-India and New-England rum, eight months old; alſo window glaſs, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the eighth day of February inſt. at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements and lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole about 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, bounded by ground of Iſrael Pemberton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of JESSE WILLIAMSON; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the ninth day of February inſt. at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole 36 feet, and in depth about 65 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of JOHN HADLEY; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling-houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtables; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH FATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the eſtate
JOHN MORTON, } of Samuel Morton.

The moſt violent TOOTH-ACH,

Cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an Eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein.

BY applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the head-ach if ever ſo violent: It likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pain in any part of the body. This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular directions in print for uſing it, and may be had (at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-ſtreet, a few doors from John Hart's vendue ſtore) of Mr. M'GINNIS, Surgeon-Dentiſt, who takes this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this part of Britiſh America, that he performs the different operations on the teeth and gums, diſplaces all the ſuperfluous teeth and ſtumps with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, and if the ſound teeth be ever ſo black he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the leaſt pain to the patient; and he prepares his inimitable Tincture, which in ten days cures the ſcurvy in the gums, be it ever ſo inveterate or long ſtanding, it likewiſe preſerves the teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from being worſe, and it effectually eradicates that nauſeous complaint called a ſtinking breath, which generally proceeds from decayed teeth, ſcorbutic gums, or neglecting to keep them clean; it beautifies the teeth, let them be ever ſo black, cleanſing them from thoſe ſandy tartarous particles that adhere to them, which occaſion rottenneſs, and bring on frequent tooth-aches; a few times uſing will ſhew the excellency of this dentifrice, more than if a volume was wrote in its praiſe.—He likewiſe prepares a powder which poliſhes the teeth, giving to them and preſerving the moſt beautiful enamel. What can be more uſeful or ornamental (eſpecially to the fair ſex) than a ſet of regular and beautifully poliſhed teeth, embraced by ſound and healthy gums?

As he makes but a ſhort ſtay in this city, he recommends to the public to make ſpeedy application.

His tincture and powder are ſold at the ſmall price of 6s. with printed directions; and if any perſon uſes this tincture above three or four times, without perceiving a viſible and ſatisfactory proſpect of being ſoon cured, they ſhall have their money returned on application.

Ladies and gentlemen who labour under any of theſe diſorders, and are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, will be attended on the ſhorteſt notice.—The poor, tormented with the tooth-ach, cured gratis.

N. B. Orders will be received by Mr. M'Ginnis, at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-ſtreet, where he now lodges, and will give due attendance from eight o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon.—His ſtay in this city will be only till the firſt of April next.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to diſpoſe of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious method of procuring purchaſers, or payments of their ſeveral debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the ſaid colony, having himſelf been a practitioner thereof for theſe five years laſt paſt, within the ſame.

January 18, 1774.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS ARENT SCHUYLER, owner of the land on the eaſt ſide of Aſſeſſiunk Creek, hath ſignified his willingneſs for the erecting a bridge over ſaid creek, from Broad-ſtreet, near the Barracks, in the city of Burlington: And as the erecting ſaid bridge will be of public utility, Theſe are therefore to give notice, that application will be made to the Legiſlature of the province of New-Jerſey for that purpoſe, at their ſitting in February next.

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,
(The FIRST ever undertaken in this province.)

THE encouragement already given to this undertaking, ſufficiently teſtifies what ſentiments the public entertain of its utility; nothing therefore ſhall be wanting on our parts to render it as extenſive and convenient as the nature of it will admit.

We return our unfeigned thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have obligingly aſſiſted us with their advice on the formation of our plan, and will gratefully receive and endeavour to improve any hints that may be offered, for rendering it more compleat.

As it would take up too much of a news-paper to inſert *very full* deſcriptions of all the places offered for ſale, we requeſt thoſe who are deſirous of further information, to apply to the Office, where the terms and all other particulars will be made known, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,

The following PLANTATIONS, TRACTS *and* LOTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

A plantation in Apoquinimink Hundred, Newcaſtle County, containing 300 acres, very advantageouſly ſituated for trade, being within two or three miles of a mill, two towns, ſeveral ſtores, landings and different places of worſhip—is well improved.

A lot in the town of Soleberry, at the head of Duck Creek in Kent County, on which is a dwelling-houſe, and a well accuſtomed ſtore.

Several lots in the town called the Croſs-Roads, alſo in Kent County—a great thoroughfare between Delaware River and Maryland—an excellent ſituation for trade.

The above places will be ſold on reaſonable terms, but a ſmall part of the purchaſe money being required, with ſecurity for the remainder.

A plantation in Briſtol Townſhip, Bucks County, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat, about one mile beyond Neſhaminy Ferry; it contains 162 acres, whereof 30 or 40 may be made meadow—the money not wanted.

A lot on the eaſt ſide of Bowman's Lane, in Germantown, near the main ſtreet, containing about one acre, a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon, a well of excellent water, good garden and orchard of the beſt apples—fit for a ſummer retreat—very eaſy terms to the purchaſer.

A tract of 300 acres and 98 perches, with allowance, on the river Juniata, in the townſhip of Rye, Cumberland County.

A plantation in Oxford Townſhip, ſeven miles from the city, containing 65 acres.

A plantation in Abington townſhip, ten miles from the city, containing 125 acres.

A plantation at Point-no-Point, of 80 acres and upwards, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, and has many valuable improvements.

Several lots of choice meadow at Moyamenſing, near the city.

A lot 14 feet front on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, 40 feet deep, a little to the weſtward of Third-ſtreet.

A lot 49 and a half feet on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, and 112 feet on the weſt-ſide of Seventh-ſtreet.

Five lots, each 18 feet front, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and extending 121 feet to Penn-ſtreet, bounded to the north by Joſhua Fiſher's garden, and on the ſouth by ground purchaſed for a public market.

A plantation in Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing 200 acres, 60 whereof are cleared, 7 of which are meadow, land 40 acres more may be made,—lies very convenient to ſeveral merchant mills.

A plantation in Kent County on Delaware, containing about 160 acres, 40 whereof are good marſh, adjoining Miſpilion Creek, which is navigable to the place.—Sixteen acres of the above (of which 6 are marſh) with a dwelling-houſe, ſtore and wharf, well ſituated for a ſtore, or carrying on the ſhalloping buſineſs, may be ſold ſeparate.

The following HOUSES, *viz.*

Three on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, one of them between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, one between Mulberry and Saſſafraſs ſtreets, and the other between Saſſafraſs and Vine-ſtreets.

Three on the bank in Front and Water ſtreets, two of them between Saſſafraſs and Vine-ſtreets, and the third between High and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Two on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, one of them between Front and Second-ſtreets, the other between Second and Third-ſtreets.

A frame houſe on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet, the lot 21 by 82 feet, pays a ground-rent of 6l. 6s. per annum.

Two frame houſes at the north weſt corner of Front and Catherine-ſtreets, in Southwark, the lot 31 by 91 feet.

Two brick houſes the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets.

To be LET on GROUND-RENT.

Several lots on each ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

A lot 40 feet on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, and 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending to Penn-ſtreet, between South-ſtreet and the eaſt end of Lombard-ſtreet.

Several lots on the late Alms-houſe Square, extending from Pine to Union-ſtreets.

Two lots on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Story and Vine-ſtreets, on both ſides of Story-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet between Saſſafraſs and Story-ſtreets, on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet between the weſt end of Cherry-alley and Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, and on both ſides of Third-ſtreet, St. John's ſtreet, and Second-ſtreet, juſt above the Barracks.

A lot 44 feet 9 inches front on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, about 72 feet deep, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on which are two good frame buildings.

Twenty five lots on Second-ſtreet and the adjacent new ſtreets beyond the New Bridge in the Northern liberties, very convenient for tan-yards, ſkinners, &c.

Several locations of valuable diſcoveries of land in the weſtern parts of the province are to be diſpoſed of.

Five contiguous lots, each 20 feet front, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between St. Paul's Church and Spruce-ſtreet, and extending 183 feet in depth to Laurel ſtreet.

A lot, 36 feet on Fifth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, 50 feet deep, to be rented for 14 years.

Ground-rents to be purchaſed and ſold.

Money to be lent on intereſt on good *real* ſecurity, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A BAY PONEY, ſix years old, fit for a little boy. Enquire of the printer.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

NOTARY PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office at the lower corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way, is tranſacted and done by him as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an Office for the ſale of real eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral years paſt) wherein are made regular entries of all eſtates offered for ſale, and the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of houſes, lots, lands, plantations and ground-rents is tranſacted on the uſual and moſt moderate terms. Plans of the ſaid eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid Office, and ſuch parts thereof as the owners ſhall think proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers: Plans of the ſaid eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any perſon, by THOMAS PROCTER, houſe-carpenter, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, five doors weſtward from the corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be LET on a LEASE for years or otherwiſe.

A handſome, commodious three ſtory well finiſhed brick houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of New-Market-ſtreet, at the north end of this city, containining 20 feet in front on the ſaid ſtreet, and is very ſuitable for a private family; has a good piazza, with a brick kitchen and other buildings behind it, and a pump of good water before the door.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever.

One lot of ground on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet, in the ſquare made by Third-ſtreet, Saſſafraſs ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet, in this city, containing in breadth on Branch-ſtreet 54 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to a 4 feet alley.

One other lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Story-ſtreet, in the ſaid ſquare, containing in breadth on Story-ſtreet 71 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to the aforeſaid 4 feet alley.

Another lot of ground on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 80 feet, and extending in depth 82 feet and a half to a certain 4 feet alley.

And one other lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, in the ſaid ſquare, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet.

N. B. All the above lots will be divided into leſſer lots if deſired.

Sundry lots in the town of Richmond, on the River Delaware, next adjoining to Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of this city, all of which are very commodiouſly ſituated, a great number of them on the ſaid river.

A lot on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Pine-ſtreet and Cedar-ſtreet, in breadth on Front-ſtreet 40 feet 2 inches, and in depth 130 feet to Water-ſtreet.

A number of lots on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, and extending in depth to Laurel-ſtreet.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever, or SOLD.

A lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, containing 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 306 feet in depth.

A handſome two ſtory well-finiſhed brick houſe, and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets in this city; the lot is 40 feet in breadth, and extends in length to a certain —— feet alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A good brick meſſuage and lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, containing 27 feet in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, and 123 feet in depth, in a good ſituation for buſineſs, and has the privilege of a 6 feet alley into Walnut-ſtreet.

Alſo a houſe and lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet and Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, containing 25 feet in breadth, and in length 130 feet.

A plantation in the county of Bucks, containing 162 acres, within two miles of the borough of Briſtol, having a large front on Delaware River.

Sundry ſums of money to be let out at intereſt, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

January 24, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE drawing of the Third Claſs of PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for Norrington Preſbyterian and Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Churches, the Newark Academy, &c. will poſitively begin on Wedneſday the ninth of February next. There remain a few tickets to be diſpoſed of.

TO BE LET,

On GROUND-RENT forever,

A NUMBER of LOTS in the Northern Liberties, pleaſantly ſituated on Second, Third, Fourth, St. John's and Charlotte-ſtreets. Enquire of

WILLIAM COATS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a Servant Man, by trade a blackſmith; he has four years to ſerve, and is fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, ſeventeen years old, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, is remarkably healthy, ſtrong and lively, and would ſuit the country or town; ſhe can do all ſorts of houſe work, and might ſoon be made a good cook. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

THE following BOOKS printed by BASKERVILLE, of Birmingham, and bound in an elegant manner, to be diſpoſed of by CHARLES STARTIN, viz.

Folio Bibles,	Lucretius,
Milton's Works,	Juvenal and Perſius,
Terence,	Horace,
Catullus,	Virgil.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, on low terms for caſh or ſhort credit, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his ſtore the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of ironmongery, cutlery, ſadlery and joiners braſs ware; alſo red and white lead, ſtone and powder oker, verdigreaſe, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, Spaniſh brown, whiting, linſeed oil, ground redwood, allum, copperas, madder, logwood, braziletto, argol, galls, antimony, roll and flour brimſtone, glue, powder and ſhot, bar lead, emory, chalk, pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 window glaſs; red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds, &c. likewiſe a quantity of Low Dutch ſkaits.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS broke open on the night of the 17th inſtant (January) between the hours of ſeven and eleven o'clock, the ſubſcriber's STORE in Second-ſtreet, and robbed of fourteen pieces of fine yard-wide Iriſh Holland, numbered from 10 to 153 and ſix black ſilk breeches pieces. I do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the goods, or a proportionable ſum for any quantity recovered, and TEN POUNDS for the thief or thieves, paid on conviction.

BENJAMIN DEAN.

N. B. It is requeſted, that all maſters of paſſage boats, or land ſtages, will examine all ſuſpicious perſons that may come under their notice.

FINE BLOWN LIVERPOOL AND LISBON

SALT,

TO BE SOLD BY

EDWARD EVANS,

On SOUTH-STREET WHARF.

GEORGE WAY,

COACH-MAKER, in PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers, for the great encouragement he hath received from them: He alſo informs them that he is now entered into partnerſhip with JOHN STALL, Harneſs-maker and Trimmer, and intends carrying on the Coach-making buſineſs as uſual.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter, on the 11th day of this inſt. (December) a certain WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a taylor by trade; he is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, flattiſh noſe, has loſt his upper fore teeth, ſtoops much in his walk, talks much of his wreſtling by the back, and is ſomewhat bald on his head: Had on when he went away, an old coat that is turned of a dirty colour, a light cloth coloured jacket, check or white ſhirt, cloth breeches of a browniſh colour, blue yarn ſtockings, braſs buckles, half worn ſhoes, and a good beaver hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid WILLIAM WOODCOCK (if in Penſylvania) ſhall receive the above reward on delivering him in Glouceſter gaol; if in any other government, (New-Jerſey excepted) a reward of FIVE POUNDS on delivering him in the gaol aforeſaid, to be paid by THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and now on ſale, by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of uſeful and ornamental China, conſiſting of nanquin tea-table ſets; common blue and white ditto; rich enamelled ditto; common enamelled and Dreſden ditto; nanquin dining-table ſets; common blue and white ditto; beſt nanquin and common blue and white plates; fine enamelled and common ditto; very rich enamelled bowls, large ſizes; ditto jarrs and beakers, ditto diamond and flower jarrs; ditto myrtle pots and ſtands; large nanquin jarrs; Dreſden enamelled ditto; fine nanquin bottles and baſons; blue and white cream tureens and ſtands; enamelled ditto; enamelled breakfaſt ſets; nanquin ditto; red, orange, and pink coloured beakers; enamelled cuſtard cups and covers; a great variety of groups, ſingle figures, animals and vaſes of the Cheliſea China, highly finiſhed; a neat aſſortment of japanned waiters, tea boards and card frames, good patterns, India japan cabinets and dreſſing-boxes; India fans, the ſticks finely pierced; fowling-pieces of various prices; ſaddle piſtols; plated ſtirrups, bitts, ſpurs, buckles and tankards; mens ſteel watch chains; trinkets for watches; a neat and well choſen collection of ſeals, after antiques, very fine impreſſions; low priced ſilver watches; paper ſnuff-boxes and bottle-ſtands; a fine aſſortmennt of caſters or cruet frames, cut and plain glaſs, with ſilver and common tops; a neat aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, with plain and ornamented frames; London cut glaſs ſallad diſhes, decanters, ſalts, ſugar diſhes, water glaſſes, butter tubs, tumblers, canniſters, candleſticks, and ſmelling bottles; wine funnels; bottle cranes; window glaſs, ſeveral ſizes; ſheet glaſs by the crate; pipes by the box; a good aſſortment of Apothecaries ſhop furniture; crates of phials aſſorted; marble mortars, ſeveral ſizes; retorts and boltheads for chymical uſes; a quantity of red lead and litharge, &c. &c. Country orders for China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares made up as uſual, charged at the loweſt prices, and packed in the ſafeſt manner.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Oly Furnace, in Berks County, Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſtant (December) a likely cheſnut brown GELDING, about fifteen hands high, well made, a natural trotter, canters and gallops well; he is about ſeven years old, has a remarkable ſnip on his noſe, within which is the ſhape of a diamond; he has one wall eye, a ſmall ſaddle mark quite bare on the near ſide, but probably through time might have hair on again, a pretty long tail, which he carries low, otherwiſe ſhews gallantly when mounted, and he is ſuppoſed to have been bred in Cheſter county. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the Fountain Tavern, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to Mr. THOMAS CULLEN, in Potts-Grove, or Mr. JOHN JONES, in Coneſtogo, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges; or if ſtolen, the above reward for horſe and thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice.

PETER PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a good MAN COOK, who has two years and a half to ſerve: He is an Engliſhman, and ſerved a regular time in London. Enquire of the printer.

JOHN FROMBERGER,

FURRIER, living on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and next door to Mr. Milne, Jeweller,

HAS juſt imported a freſh aſſortment of FURRS, which are MANUFACTURED by him into MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINES, and LINING for CLOAKS; thoſe ladies who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon the beſt of uſage, and upon reaſonable terms: Thoſe who purchaſe any article of value in furriery, may have it ſecured from the moths in the ſummer ſeaſon, by him. Milleners and country ſhop-keepers may be ſupplied at the cheapeſt rate: He has likewiſe a general aſſortment of SHOP GOODS to diſpoſe off, on very reaſonable terms.

N. B. He buys all ſorts of ſhipping furrs, ſuch as otters, minks, foxes, ground ſquirels, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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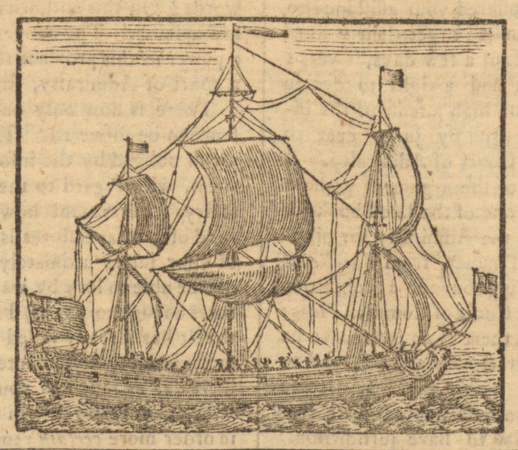
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1774.



For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Agreeab'e to promiſe in my laſt, I forward the inclоſed, which has been late'y developed.

FRAGMENT THE III.

From the works of YORICK AMERICANUS.

—I T was at Grantham—The chambermaid had juſt dropped her curteſy for her ſhilling at the foot of the ſtairs, where ſuch ladies generally ſtation themſelves on the departure of a traveller,—the waiter had made his bow,—Boots had got his ſixpence, and the hoſtler's eager eye had fixed on the foreſinger and thumb of my left hand, as it paſſed under the neck of my horſe to convey him his lawful tribute;—my companion was actually mounted, when a clatter of ſervants, hounds and horſes, paſſed through the yard.—One of the horſes was gaily capariſoned with a lady's hunting ſaddle —On enquiry, our landlord informed us, theſe were his Majeſty's fox-hounds, kept by the Marquis of Gr*nb*—that he, with his brothers Lord Ro——t and Lord Ge—e M*nn*rs, Lady H*w, and ſeveral gentlemen of the neighbourhood, were going for the cover.—We ordered the ſervants to take off the portmanteaus, and determined to have the honour of joining the hunt; eſpecially as in America I never had the pleaſure of ſeeing a Lady at the chaſe.—The horns, the huntſman, the whipper-in, and the attendants, were in green.—The Lady, the Marquis and his brothers, were in ſcarlet; every thing was brilliant—all ſeemed joyous—my friend, who was a Londoner, was highly delighted.—The fox was quickly bolted from his cover, and a general flood of joy ſpread thro' every countenance;—the company ſoon vied with each other for the foremoſt place, and all diſtinction of Lords, Ladies, citizens of London and inhabitants of America, preſently ceaſed; ſaving that the ſwiftneſs of our road horſes fell ſhort of their trained hunters, which my friend with great mortification preſently experienced; for the fox leading thro' a narrow dirty lane, he happened unluckily to fall in juſt before Lady H*w, who, with great impetuoſity, call'd out to him to get out of her way, or ſhe ſhould certainly ride over him, which ſhe ſoon after had very nigh literally effected—The turn out of the lane was by a fatal ditch, which my friend (ſpirited up by the Lady at his heels) attempted to force poor Cockney over, but alaſs, he took the ditch at twice, firſt in, then out, and her Ladyſhip, whiſking by the ſide of the poor floundring pair, ejaculated—ha-a clumſey—The pain of the fall was nothing, compared to that of the ſneer;—but he recover'd, and we preſs'd forward.—As I ſtrain'd up a hill by the ſide of a quick-ſet hedge, (where perhaps many an honeſt ſhepherd had watched his flock) my poor horſe panting with ſuch unuſual labour—my heart ſuddenly ſmote me—I involuntarily cried out—and is this pleaſure—I preſſed on—the thought returned with doubled force, and ſtruck me with ſuch a conſciouſneſs of the inglorious purſuit, that I could not but look round with amazement—And this, ſaid I, is pleaſure!—Where is reaſon, where is humanity?—Can thy once feeling breaſt applaud this ſavage ſport?—Can nobility and grandeur, glitter and ſhew, grant a licence to be cruel, and to call that cruelty joy?—Let not even the example of Royalty give it ſanction!—Shall man, poſſeſſed of faculties a little lower than the angles, indulge himſelf a moment in giving pain, to even the very minuteſt part of the creation?—Shall the paltry pretence of deſtroying theſe poor four-footed animals, as vermin on the earth, be excuſe ſufficient at the ſhrine of humanity?—Canſt thou join in the popular cry, and call it "*manly diverſion?*"—Is it not rather worſe than brutal cruelty?—The brutes ſeldom (perhaps never) deſtroy but for ſubſiſtence:—Bluſh then, man!—Is not the whole creation before thee?—Canſt thou not find means of amuſement more laudable, more glorious, more manly than theſe?—If thou haſt wealth, look around thee for objects of diſtreſs;—if thy doors and thy heart ſtand open for theſe, and thou haſt *ſtill* to ſpare, *ſtill* there is room for thy abundance;—let thy riches diffuſe themſelves in promoting thy country's weal—Let the roads in the vallies around thee riſe,—let the hills ſink,—let the rapid ſtreams which often endanger the fearful traveller, foam under thy arches;—then wilt thou leave a laſting mark for ages yet to come, to admire thy beneficence.—In thy hall, perhaps, there are branching out the horns of many a ſtately ſtag, ſlain by thy anceſtors in the chaſe,—but had the center ſtone of a ſpreading arch over yon frequent ſwelling brook, recorded theſe words, "*Built at the ſole coſt of the Honourable the E— of* ——," with how much more pleaſure wouldſt thou view it.—Theſe, or ſentiments full as humane, ruſhed on my mind —The dogs were at default, and we returned to our inn.—

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following Letter was written by a gentleman in the country, a few months before his death, to his ſon in this city, immediately after he entered upon his apprenticeſhip. Your giving it a place in your paper, will much oblige many of your cuſtomers.

MY DEAR SON, *January* 22, 1766.

I RECEIVED yours of January 18th, and am pleaſed with your reſolutions to live guarded, and to proſecute your ſtudies with vigour. That your Maſter and his Lady give you ſo agreeable and condeſcending treatment as you mention, I well believe; and by that they lay you under additional obligations to a proper behaviour. It will be your honour never to diſappoint expectations; but aim at perfect fidelity in whatever is required of you, or committed to you; and never to let condeſcenſion be ſo abuſed, as to take encouragement from it, to be either more careleſs, more pert, or intruſive, but ſtudy always what becomes your ſituation, and keep your own place with a ſcrupulous exactneſs.

But you know, I am a thouſand times more anxious, how and where you will live for ever and ever, than how it may fare with you in this vain and uncertain world; and I am ſure every one who believes what God has ſaid, will be of the ſame mind. The world will appear great or little, according as the glory of God is ſeen or hidden. Compared with him all the creation is inconceivably little, nay, leſs than nothing. In the view of him I deſpiſe all the world calls great. Every thing has leſs or more of real exiſtence, as it leſs or more reſembles him. Therefore one rational ſoul has more exiſtence, and is infinitely farther from nothing, than is the whole material univerſe: What then are riches, ſenſual pleaſures, or the eſteem or praiſe of blind, partial, fickle, fallen mortals, compared with its God? It is capable of knowing God, and that knowledge is demonſtrably the moſt ſubſtantial thing in nature. Hence it is a clear proof of the moral depravity and ſpiritual blindneſs of mankind, that they eſteem viſible and ſenſible things to be the greateſt realities, the moſt ſubſtantial exiſtences, and as ſuch purſue them eagerly, when, it is fact, they are neareſt to nothing. Now things are valuable only in proportion to their quantity of *being* and moral excellency (as I taught you in Ethics): And as a rational ſpirit has more of being than all creatures beſides, it is of more value than the whole viſible world: And upon this ground only, could it be an emphatical truth, *that a man would have no profit, but be an infinite looſer, ſhould he gain the whole world, and looſe his own ſoul.* Matt. xvi. 26.

But if a ſoul be ſo great and important, what conception can we form of the *Father of Spirits*, who comprehends all exiſtence in himſelf, and whoſe ineffable, incommunicable name is, *I AM.*

In the light of theſe truths, the ſuperlative ignorance, the inſufferable folly and madneſs, of even the wiſe, the mighty, and the noble, may be clearly ſeen. What is highly eſteemed among ſinful men, is juſtly contemptible in the ſight of God, and all wiſe and upright intelligences, who ſee things as they are in fact. Human greatneſs is a bubble, a ſhadow, pure vanity; and human favour is nothing, when compared with the favour of God. Only remember and charge yourſelf daily to conſider, that you will live forever; and then I know you cannot live like the thoughtleſs, fluttering, wild and giddy youth, who put God and their ſouls out of the queſtion, and indulge themſelves in frothy gaiety and ſenſual luſts, and chuſe this world for their portion. Let not the opinions of irreligious perſons, concerning elegance, propriety and politeneſs, bias your mind: They know not, nor ever ſtudy, wherein true elegance and decorum conſiſt. This is evident from their placing politeneſs, &c. in a conduct, which in many inſtances is impious, and demonſtrably abſurd.

Remember the Lord Jeſus judged ſouls worthy of being redeemed, at the price of his life. Think theſe things over and over; I cannot write often, nor ſo long.

I am, with compliments to your Maſter and his Lady, Your affectionate father,

S. F.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By inſerting the following Anecdote, you will much oblige AN OLD MAN.

THE late BENJAMIN LAY (whoſe name you mentioned in your laſt paper) went into the houſe of a ſtranger in this city, who politely aſked him to ſit down and eat with him. The little Preacher of Righteouſneſs told him as politely, that he could not comply with his invitation before he anſwered him this ſimple queſtion, "Doſt thou keep any Negro ſlaves in thy family?" Upon being anſwered in the affirmative, he roſe from his table, and told him he could not partake with him of the fruits of injuſtice.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

An Addreſs to all the Widows, Wives, and Spinſters in Pennſylvania.

THE likelieſt way, either to obtain a good huſband, or keep one ſo, is to be good yourſelf.

Never uſe a lover ill, whom you deſign to make your huſband, leſt he ſhould either upbraid you with it, or return it afterwards. And if you find, at any time, an inclination to play the tyrant, remember theſe two lines of truth and juſtice;

Gently ſha'l thoſe be rul'd, who gently ſway'd;
Abject ſhall thoſe obey, who haughty were obey'd.
Battle of the Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your huſband. Never endeavour to deceive or impoſe upon his underſtanding; nor give him uneaſineſs (as ſome do very fooliſhly) to try his temper, but treat him always before hand with ſincerity, and afterwards with affection and reſpect.

Be not over ſanguine before marriage, nor promiſe yourſelf felicity without alloy; for that is impoſſible to be attained in this preſent ſtate of things. Conſider before hand, that the perſon you are going to ſpend your days with, is a man, and not an angel; and if, when you come together, you diſcover any thing in his humour or behaviour that is not altogether ſo agreeable as you expect, paſs it over as a human frailty; ſmooth your brow, compoſe your temper, and try to amend it by chearfulneſs and good nature.

Remember always that whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to aſſiſt the other in ſupporting, and to which both parties are equally expoſed. Therefore, inſtead of murmurs, reflections, and diſagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your ſhoulder to the yoke, and make it eaſier to both.

Reſolve every morning to be good natured and chearful that day; and, if any accident ſhould happen to break that reſolution, ſuffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing beſides,—and eſpecially with your huſband.

Diſpute not with him, let the occaſion be what it will, but much rather deny yourſelf the trivial ſatisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than riſque a quarrel, or create a heart burning, which it is impoſſible to know the end of.

Be aſſured, a woman's power, as well as happineſs, has no other foundation but her huſband's eſteem and love, which conſequently it is her undoubted intereſt, by all means poſſible, to preſerve and increaſe. Do you, therefore, ſtudy his temper, and command your own; enjoy his ſatiſfaction with him, ſhare and ſooth his care, and, with the utmoſt caution, conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently, with due attention, the matrimonial ſervice, and take care, in doing ſo, not to overlook the word OBEY.

In your prayers, be ſure to add a clauſe for grace to make a good wife; and, at the ſame time, reſolve to uſe your utmoſt endeavours towards it.

Always wear your wedding-ring; for therein lies more virtue than is uſually imagined. If you are ruffled unawares, aſſaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind againſt your duty, caſt your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you, where it was received, and what paſſed at that ſolemn time.

Let the tenderneſs of your conjugal love be expreſſed with ſuch decency, delicacy and prudence, as that it may appear plainly and thoroughly diſtinct from the deſigning fondneſs of an harlot.

Have you any concern for your own eaſe, or for your huſband's eſteem? Then have a due regard for his *income* and *circumſtances* in all your *expences* and *deſires*; for if neceſſity ſhould follow, you run the greateſt hazard of being deprived of both.

Let not many days paſs together, without a ſerious examination how you have behaved as a wife; and if, upon reflection, you find yourſelf guilty of any foibles or omiſſions, the beſt atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future conduct.

M.

ANECDOTE *of the celebrated* COLUMBUS.

WHEN Columbus, after having diſcovered the Weſtern Hemiſphere, was by order of the King of Spain brought home from America in chains, the Captain of the ſhip, who was intimately acquainted with his character, his knowledge, and abilities, offered to free him from his fetters, and make his paſſage as agreeable as poſſible; but Columbus rejected his friendly offer, ſaying, "Sir, I thank you; but theſe chains are the rewards and honours for my ſervices, from a King, whom I have ſerved as faithfully as my God, and as ſuch I will carry them to my grave."

AS the Copartnerſhip between CHRISTOPHERS AND CHARLES MARSHALL, has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolicitations to thoſe who have been long in arrears, have been ineffectual, they once more requeſt the immediate diſcharge of their accounts, to prevent their being under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a Lawyer's hands to recover.

THE BUSINESS

IS NOW CONTINUED BY

Chriſtopher, Jun. and *Charles Marſhall*,

At the old Drug and Colour Store, the ſign of the Golden Ball, facing the end of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; who with a ſtock on hand, procured from the different places of growth and manufactories, and a freſh aſſortment, juſt arrived by the late veſſels from London, make in the whole, a *large and general Aſſortment*, in their different branches, which their cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with, on the loweſt and beſt terms, amongſt which are,

DRUGS, CHEMICAL and GALENICAL MEDICINES, true and genuine, *a large and general Aſſortment*, with Perfumeries of moſt kinds, ſhop furniture, Surgeons pocket inſtruments, lancets of ſeveral ſorts, fierces, pill-boxes, phials, gally-pots, amber and coral beads, ſponges, fine lint, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, that may be depended on, as Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Daffy's, Squire's, Boſtock's, Ratcliffe's, and Frauncis's elixirs, Godfrey's cordials, Anderſon's, Chaſe's, Hooper's, Keyſer's, and Lockyer's pills, Stoughton's bitters, Walker's Jeſuits drops and electuary, Hill's balſam of honey, elixir of Burdock, tincture of valerian and ſage, Grenough's tinctures for the tooth-ach and ſcurvy in the gums, Spence's teeth powders, pectoral lozenges, Smith's and Collin's medicinal ſnuffs, Hooper's balſam and powders for rickets in children, beaume de vie, eau de luce, James's fever powders, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, and Swinfen's electuary for the ſtone and gravel, Story's worm-cakes, eſſence of pepper-mint, court and iſſue plaiſters, &c. &c.

PAINTERS COLOURS, of moſt kinds, either in lumps, powdered, or ground in oil, fit for houſe or ſhip painting, as white lead, red lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, Venetian red, ſtone and powder yellow okers, verdigreaſe, common and diſtilled, and a variety of other ſorts, ſuitable for limners, as Pruſſian blue, blue biſe, blue verditer, carmine, vermillion, drop lake, King's yellow, maſticotes, yellow orpiment, yellow and roſe pinks, flake white, with blue lamp, ivory, ſlory and Frankford blacks, umber, gold and ſilver leaves and ſhells, froſts of moſt colours, ſtrowing and common ſmalts, bruſhes, tools, camels hair, and black lead pencils, Indian ink, ſtone and pallet knives, prepared canvas for limners, of ſeveral ſizes, linſeed oil raw and boiled, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſhes of different kinds, particularly an oil varniſh fit for coaches, &c. &c.

GLASS, LONDON, BRISTOL and NEW-CASTLE CROWN, of moſt ſizes, or may be cut to ſuit any pattern, with diamonds, putty, &c.

DYE STUFFS, as madder, redwood, fuſtick, all ground, orchal, woad, French berries, cochineal, logwood, braziletto, allum, copperas, and argol.

Diſtillers may be ſupplied with juniper berries, annis and other carminative ſeeds, on ſuch terms as may encourage their making geneva and other cordial waters.

Potters may be ſupplied with red lead, litharge, magnis, and powder blue.

Practitioners preſcriptions and family receipts are compounded and put up in a proper manner; alſo, medicine cheſts of any ſize for veſſels going to ſea, or perſons living at a diſtance from a Doctor, put up with proper directions.

Perſons inclining to paint their own houſes, may be informed how to mix their colours.

N. B. Our cuſtomers will pleaſe to obſerve, that among our aſſortment of medicines, we include ſago, ſalep, pearl barley, hartſhorn ſhavings, vermicella, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT five hundred acres of good LAND, ſituate in Deptford Townſhip, Gloceſter County, ten miles from a good landing on Timber Creek, and about twenty miles from Gloceſter Town, laying on the main road leading to Cape May, Egg-harbour, &c. on which are two good dwelling-houſes, out-houſes, orchards, &c. exceeding well timbered, with a very fine ſtream of water running through the whole tract, about eighty acres of which are already cleared, twenty acres thereof being good meadow, and much more may be made: It may be divided into tracts to ſuit the purchaſers. For particulars apply to THOMAS PATTERSON, adjoining the premiſes.

WANTS EMPLOY,

To go to ſome of the Weſt-India Iſlands, or to the Miſſiſippi,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand, underſtands merchants accounts very well, and alſo underſtands and ſpeaks fluently ſeveral languages; he would ſuit a merchant as a factor or clerk, and would have no objection to engage for a number of years; he can be well recommended as to honeſty or capacity. Any one whom this may ſuit ſhall be waited upon by leaving a line, directed to A. Z. with the printer herſef.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

LETTER II.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

" *For a* FREEMAN *to be* tenant at will *of his*
" LIBERTY! *I* will *not* agree *to it.—It is a*
" tenure *not to be found in all Littleton.*"

COKE.

To the JUDGE of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY at PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

THERE is no occasion to make any apology for considering you as the writer of a piece, published in the Pennsylvania Packet last week, under the signature of Civis, in which an attempt was made to vindicate your commission. The stile and matter as effectually betray the author to the public, as if his name had been subscribed to it.—It is but justice however to say, that the decency and moderation, with which it is written, are worthy both of praise and imitation. We seldom see disputes, especially where a man's interest is so intimately concerned, conducted in a manner so little liable to exception. No person can possibly respect you more for such behaviour than I do.

The controversy, Sir, seems to turn wholly on the following question; namely, whether your commission does not give you power to try many causes, both civil and criminal, which are, and ought to be, cognizable only in Courts of common Law. In order to prove the affirmative of the question, I thought it the best way, to ascertain the line of jurisdiction, between the courts of Admiralty in England, and the General courts established by the municipal laws of the country. This line, as drawn in England, I endeavoured to compare with that delineated in your commission. From the comparison I ventured to infer, that the lines were by no means parallel.—This, however, you have thought proper to contest, and boldly insist, that there is no difference between the Admiralty jurisdiction, as exercised at this day in England, and that authorised by your commission. The authorities, however, which I cited out of the fourth institute, you are so prudent as not to contradict, or even attempt to explain away.—They sufficiently prove, that the court of Admiralty in England, hath no jurisdiction in any action with regard to freight, charter parties, policies of insurance, bottomry bonds, &c.—You only oppose to them " a few passages transcribed" out of Beawes's Mercantile Dictionary. With regard to the first of them, viz. " that the Admiralty hath jurisdicti-
" on in cases of freight, mariners wages, breach
" of charter parties, though made within the
" realm, if the penalty be not demanded, and like-
" wise, in case of building, mending, saving, and
" victualling ships, &c. so as the suit be against
" the ship, and not only against the parties." It is only necessary to observe, that the book there cited, I mean 2. Croke, 216, has no authority to support any such thing. There is not indeed, as far as I could find, the least foundation in all Croke's Reports, for the assertion. Where Beawes met with it, I am at a loss to tell, unless it was in Godolphin's Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, or in Ridley's view of the civil law: books, which are high enough in their claims, for the power of Courts of Admiralty; and which have therefore been long since exploded as authorities on that head. But wherever it was taken from, it can only be true, as far as it regards mariner's wages.* The distinction that the Admiralty hath jurisdiction, in case of a charter-party, *so as the penalty be not demanded*, is found only among the advocates for the extention of the civil law. Sir Edward Coke, when he says, that the Admiralty cannot meddle with causes on charter parties, is perfectly silent as to it: So indeed are all the other books of the common law; and these, as a lawyer, you cannot but know, are esteemed much better authorities in Westminster-Hall, than Ridley, Godolphin or Beawes.

Your next authority is likewise " transcribed" from the same author, and is by him taken from Wood's institute of the civil law. With regard to the substance of it, I shall only say, that it is expressly contradicted by the books of the common law in every article, except that of suing in the Admiralty for seamens wages, and on hypothecations. It would be endless to multiply authorities on this head.—It has been determined more than once, that a Court of Admiralty cannot hold plea of any contract under seal, except in the instance of an hypothecation. Hence it is, that if sailors make any special agreement under seal, with regard to the payment of their wages, they cannot afterwards recover them in a court of Admiralty.† This too, will serve to shew the futility of the distinction you aim at, with respect to charter-parties, which are always under seal. It must be owned, indeed, there is a confusion, if not a contradiction, in some of the law books, as to the objects of the jurisdiction of a Court of Admiralty in England. I have not the leisure at present, nor indeed, would it suit the limits of a News-paper disquisition, to attempt to reconcile them. Upon the whole, however, I cannot help thinking, that the general principle, viz. " that the Admiralty hath no ju-
" risdiction where the contract is made on land,
" though it is to be executed on the sea; or where
" it is made at sea, and to be performed at land,"
will appear to every person in America (yourself excepted) to be the established rule of decision.‡ No doubt there may be an exception to it, as in the common case of mariners suing for wages; which is said to be an indulgence of the courts of common law, from compassion to sailors: And an indulgence it most certainly is, for whenever they are sued, it must not be in a Court of Admiralty; but like other persons, they must be sued at common law for the violation of their contracts. Though you have so obligingly offered your assistance to our ship-wrights, and promised to get their " dues
" for them in the compass of a few days," yet, I trust, even *supposing* you had a right to decide such causes, they have too high a sense of the infinite superiority of the trial by jury, ever to commence an action in a Court of Admiralty. I cannot dismiss this part of the argument without citing an authority from one of the latest books of report.§ A pilot sued in the Admiralty for piloting a vessel in the river Thames, from *Sea-Reach* to *Deptford*. After hearing council, a prohibition was ordered by the whole Court of Common Pleas: and they expressly say, " there is *no instance* to be
" found where the contract was at land, and to
" do the work on board, within the body of some
" county, that the common law courts have ever
" permitted the Admiralty to have jurisdiction."
This case alone is a sufficient answer to your assertion, that a Court of Admiralty hath cognizance in actions of debt for building or mending of ships. The reporter adds, note, by stat. 15. Rich. 2. ch. 3. of all contracts and things done, within the bodies of contracts, as well by land as by water, the Admiral's court hath no jurisdiction.

The next part of the defence of your commission is perfectly curious and new. You charge me with having confounded the idea of crime and felony, and very gravely assure us, that every crime does not include a felony. And pray, what then?—Have *I said* that every crime amounts to a felony?—Far from it, Sir, I have only said, that under the description of " offences, suspected offences, and crimes," your commission gives you power to try all those that are recited in the stat. of Hen. eighth, and that, therefore, it is a virtual repeal of that law. It is evident to the common sense of mankind, that the indefinite expressions of " of-
" fences, suspected offences, and crimes," must include treason, robbery, murder, piracy, &c. unless you can suppose they are are not offences or crimes. My conclusion, therefore, that a suspending power is assumed by the Crown, stands in full force against you, I thank you for the candid acknowledgment, that the 28 of Hen. 8. has altered the mode of trial for those capital offences, and has directed it to be by jury.— This you say, is agreed: And " also, that no single judge of Ad-
" miralty, since that time, either in England or
" the colonies, ought to be vested with such pow-
" er." I hope, Sir, you will not think me disposed to remark on trifles, when I observe, that this is very different from saying, that no judge is actually vested with such power.—Many things are often done by ministers and politicians, which most certainly ought not to be done. Among them, I think, should be ranked the flagrant violation of law, in giving you, or any other man in America, an authority which supercedes an act of parliament. Read your commission over again: And if you are not lost to yourself, and to your country, you must be alarmed at its contents.—You have authority given you (I *repeat* it with astonishment, and you ought to read it with horror) to try " all offences, suspected offences, and
" crimes."—Treason, murder, robbery, &c. are offences and crimes—You have, therefore, power given you to try them.—Is not this reasoning plain and unanswerable?—And does not your commission therefore give you jurisdiction to try causes and persons, which the statute law of England hath said, shall be tried, not according to the principles and practice of your court, but according to the *course of the common law*?—But I will not press you any further on this point.

Your next assertion—that there can be no question as to the power of the supreme court of this province to grant a prohibition to stay a cause in the Admiralty—appears to be extremely groundless. The act of the Assembly only says " that the supreme court shall exercise the jurisdictions and powers thereby granted concerning all and singular the premises, according to law, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the justices of the courts of King's Bench, common pleas, and exchequer at Westminster, or any of them, may or can do." So that the supreme court, by this clause, can only exercise the powers granted therein, as fully as the same powers may be exercised in any of the courts of Westminster Hall. If you will take the trouble of reading the preceding clauses of the act, I am satisfied, you will not find a word about a prohibition. There is indeed a loose expression in the former part of it, " that the supreme court may issue writs of Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, and writs of error, *and all remedial and other writs*," which, at first sight, seems to give them a power to issue any writ whatever. But as a lawyer, Sir, you cannot but know, that the writs of prohibition, and mandamus are high prerogative writs, issuing only out of the courts at Westminster Hall. This, all the law books which mention them, expressly declare. Can it be supposed then, that the King in Council would suffer any court in this province, merely from the construction of an act of Assembly, to exercise such a transcendent power?—The reverse is indeed highly probable. The Assembly certainly never dreamed of giving such power to the supreme court, any more than they ever dreamed that a judge would be established at Philadelphia with the enormous powers of your commission: Otherwise they would doubtless have provided against the danger.—I will submit to your consideration as a lawyer, one more observation on this head. It is an established rule in the construction of an act of Parliament, or an act of Assembly, that a description which specifies persons or things of an *inferior* rank, ought not to be extended by subsequent *general words*, to them that are *superior*, provided there are any of *inferior* rank to satisfy the words.‖ Now, Sir, let us apply this rule to the case in hand. Do you not know that the writs, which the act of Assembly mentions, are inferior to the high prerogative writs of prohibition, and mandamus, and that the general words of all other remedial writs," cannot be construed to include them, especially as there are a great many other writs of an inferior nature to satisfy those general words? On this authority alone, I may safely rest my opinion. The danger therefore, for want of a power in this province to stop the proceedings of a court of Admiralty, still remains.

There is now only one other part of your defence to be answered. The public are, no doubt much obliged by the information you have given them, with regard to the mode of receiving your salary. Permanent however as you assure us the fund of old naval stores is, on which the payment of your salary ultimately depends, (if you should not be able to levy by way of penalties and forfeitures enough to pay it) I have been well informed, that it has already failed more than once.—It is most clear, that your interest requires you should increase, as much as you can, that stock out of which your salary is " in the first place," to be paid, in order more *certainly* to secure the payment of it. If both sources fail, *you* must be the loser—there is no other way provided to pay you. The penalties cannot strictly be said to be the property of the crown. They are expresly appropriated, or mortgaged, to the judges as a security for their salaries—and this, no doubt with a design to encourage them to do their duty. The influence on the minds of some judges arising from this interest, may not perhaps be very great. But there may possibly be others, who are not so remarkable for uncorrupted virtue, and attachment to their country. For the future therefore, cease to contend that you are not concerned in *condemnations* made by *yourself*. You are plainly *interested* that the forfeitures and penalties should amount so high, that your salary may be in no danger of diminution.

Your insinuation that I had looked only among news-papers for a copy of a commission from the high court of Admiralty, conveys a sneer, altogether unworthy of your character. You must therefore give me leave to *look down* upon it.

Having thus finished my observations on the defence of your commission, I shall add a few words in confirmation of the objections made in a former letter. You have, Sir, *original jurisdiction* in causes arising within the provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Consequently you may call before you any person from the farthest part of either of those colonies, together with all the witnesses in the cause; and for want of obedience, may fine, imprison, and strip them of their estates. Under the appearance of exercising the power vested in you by your commission, you may harrass the whole country at your pleasure. Nor can it be pretended that a prohibition will be from one of the other colonies, to stop your proceedings in this. As a judge, you are, by no means, on a footing with the sages of the law in England, to whom you have thought proper to compare yourself. *They* do not hold their commissions, during pleasure, as you do, but during life, and have besides, fixed salaries paid by the crown. They are not judges of both law and fact, as you are. The laws which it is their duty to execute, are calculated to preserve liberty, and property. The laws, which you are appointed to execute, are calculated to introduce tyranny, and arbitrary government.

The people in the colonies, Sir, are not yet fully apprized of the extent and danger of your commission. They will, ere long, I hope, be sensible of it.—It is impossible we can ever be a free people, while such a commission, as yours, is held over our heads, which alone, without stamp-act, or revenue-act, is sufficient to prostrate all the liberties of America at your feet. Like the detested court of Star Chamber, you are vested with almost unlimited discretionary power. If you do not trample upon our dearest rights and priviledges, it is not because you want the power, but the will to do it.—Depend upon it, Sir, the Americans will not always submit to hold their liberties, by such a dishonourable tenure. They have hitherto been attended with triumph and success, in every struggle against usurpation and tyranny. Life itself, is not worth preserving, if we once surrender that certain rule of living, by which we are secured in the enjoyment of our properties, our liberties, and our persons. But these must inevitably be in continual danger, while your commission is in existence; for, in the words of Lord Camden, " the DISCRETION of a *Judge*, is the *law* of TYRANTS."

RUSSEL.

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* 2 *Pere William*, 367. *Sullivan's Commentary on Magna Charta*, 395, *who says*, " *the next court that*
" *the law of the land allows to proceed to sentence,*
" *without a jury, is the court of Admiralty; and that*
" *for absolute necessity: For as its jurisdiction is not*
" *allowed, as to any thing that happens within the*
" *body of a county, except in* one *particular instance,*
" contracts for sailors wages, *but extends only to*
" *things done on the sea, or at most to contracts made*
" *in foreign countries, (though this last is denied by the*
" *lawyers of our days, to belong to them,) there being*
" *no place from whence a jury can come.*" *See also* 3. *B. Com.* 107, *to the same purpose.*

† *Salk.* 31. 2. *Stra.* 968. 1078.

‡ 3 *Salk.* 24. 3. *B. Com.* 107. *Hab.* 11. 12.

§ 2 *Wilson* 264.

‖ 2 *Inst.* 165, 166, 475, 137, 627. 3 *Inst.* 72.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 31.

From the Massachusetts-Spy of Thursday last.

YOU may be assured that the difficulty the gentlemen in Boston found in rescuing Malcom from the modern mode of punishment prepared for him last evening, in consequence of his stabbing a seaman, arose from his falling into the hands of a great number of sailors, from the eastward and other parts, whom he had so often exasperated that nothing could soften them. When they were told the law would have its course with him, they asked what course had the law with Preston or his soldiers, with Capt. Wilson or Richardson? and for their parts they had seen so much partiality to the soldiers and Custom-House officers by the present Judges, that while things remained as they were, they would, on all such occasions, take satisfaction their own way, and let them take it off. A. Z.

We hear from Marblehead, that last Tuesday night the inoculating hospital for the small-pox, lately erected on Cat-Island, near that place, was intirely consumed by fire, together with upwards of 70 beds, bedding, and all the other furniture: ——'Tis supposed to have been purposely set on fire by some of the inhabitants; owing to their uneasiness and dread of having that distemper spread among them, by the patients and others not conforming to the rules and regulations by which the hospital was at first permitted to be erected.—The loss to the proprietors (said to be only four in number) is computed at £.1500 sterling.

Feb. 3. On Tuesday last the Honorable James Pitts, Artemas Ward, Benjamin Greenleaf, Walter Spooner, and Samuel Philips, Esquires, a Committee from his Majesty's Council, presented the following Address to his Excellency the Governor.

To his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq;

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

The Address of his Majesty's COUNCIL of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Board have attentively considered your Excellency's Speech to the two Houses at the opening of the present session.

The affair of the Indians of Martha's Vineyard has been repeatedly the object of the attention of the General Court, and at the last session a new Committee was appointed to go thither to obtain a true state of the facts; and it is expected at this session they will make their report. As soon as laid before us we shall take it into consideration, and do our part to " prevent all grounds for complaint of the denial or delay of justice.

With respect to the late settlement of the Western Line of this province, where it is bounded by the Eastern Line of New-York, it gives us great pleasure, as the dispute has been the source of so much mischief to the two colonies, that your Excellency has reason to expect his Majesty's confirmation of that settlement, as soon as the necessary formalities of office will admit. And with respect to the subject of the Address of the two Houses in January last, we are glad your Excellency has reason to hope for a satisfactory determination and order concerning it.

The order of his Majesty for regulating the future conduct of the Governor in the Supreme Court of Probate, and in the decision of controversies concerning marriage and divorce, is founded in the highest reason: for (as it is well observed by one of his Majesty's Council at law, viz. *Richard Jackson*, Esq; to whom the matter was referred for his opinion in point of law) " it is so unsuitable to the nature of a court of justice to consist of two branches, each possessing a negative on the other, that though something like it may be found, yet he conceives no construction ought to be founded on the possibility of the existence of such a court, because the instances of such (if any) will be found to stand on principles not applicable to the present case." And he is of opinion the Governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay may lawfully acquiesce in the determination of the majority of the whole number of Councellors present, although he should differ in opinion from that majority; because he conceives it to be past doubt, that by the clause in the charter (which provides that in all acts of government by the General Assembly or in council, the Governor shall have the negative voice) nothing more is intended by the words, acts of government in council, than executive acts of state in exclusion of judicial acts, which though they are the exercise of a power derived under government, are never, he believes, comprehended under the description of acts of government." To which may be added, that it is plainly a soleciſm that a court of justice should be so constituted, as in many cases, properly cognizable by it, to be incapable, from the nature of its constitution, to give a judgment. We agree with your Excellency, that in this construction of the charter, which you say is different from what has been made by all Governors ever since its first publication, his Majesty has shewn a tender regard for the interest and convenience of his subjects.

Your Excellency is pleased to inform us, that you are " required to signify to the two Houses his Majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of Committees of Correspondence, in various instances, which sit and act during the recess of the general court by prorogation."—So far as this matter relates to the Board, it can relate to them only in the instance of correspondence with Mr. Agent Bollan: With whom, since they chose him Agent, they have divers times appointed a Committee to correspond during the recess of the court.

As this is a matter of great importance your Excellency will permit us to discuss it with freedom.—When Governor Bernard was in the Chair he early discovered a disposition to infringe on the rights of the Board; and this disposition increased, till at length, regardless of the dignity of his station, he descended to the most ungentlemanly treatment of them, when they either refused an acquiescence with his unwarrantable measures, or endeavoured to support their rights against his usurpation. They had long apprehended, that besides those personal attacks in council, he had by his letters been misrepresenting them to his Majesty's Ministers; but they had not full evidence of it, till they received authenticated copies of some of his letters to Lord Hillsborough, in which they found themselves personally abused, and all their rights and priviledges in their public capacity, and their very existence in that capacity, struck at. Those letters having been laid before Parliament unjustly procured a parliamentary censure of the council, and threats of further proceedings against them. Now though it had been usual in a regular state of things for an agent to be appointed with the concurrence of the three branches of the general court, yet when that state became inverted, when the Governor was endeavouring to destroy the rights of the council, when our constitutional rights in general were in danger, and no confidence could be placed in a Governor, the principle of self-preservation and the right of defence, naturally inherent in man, both individually and socially considered, required and justified the two Houses jointly or severally at their option, to choose an agent or agents for the defence of those rights independent of the Governor. But it might frustrate the end of such choice, if they had not the power of appointing a Committee to correspond with their agent when chosen: For although the Governor should permit them to sit till they had informed and instructed their agent in every thing at that time thought needful, yet after the fullest information and instructions at first given,

many things would probably ariſe during the general court's receſs (which by ſucceſſive prorogations the Governor could prolong) to make ſuch a correſpondence neceſſary. If then there be ſufficient reaſon for the appointing an agent independent of the Governor (as it clearly appears to us there was and ſtill continues to be) there muſt be ſufficient reaſon for the means neceſſary to effect the end of that appointment; among which means is the keeping up and maintaining with him a correſpondence, whereby he may be furniſhed from time to time, as he ſhall call for them, with all needful information and aſſiſtance: which in the receſs of the general court cannot be done but by a Committee. Among thoſe means is alſo included a ſeaſonable and juſt compenſation for his ſervices.

On this occaſion your Excellency will permit us to expreſs our concern, that you were not pleaſed to give your aſſent to the firſt grant made to Mr. Bollan for his ſervices ſince his being agent by appointment of the Council when you were not under the obligation of an inſtruction forbidding you to give ſuch aſſent.

If the Council had had opportunity to ſtate the reaſons of that appointment, and thoſe reaſons had been permitted to accompany the repreſentation which procured that inſtruction, it is humbly apprehended they might have occaſioned an eſſential alteration in it, or wholly prevented it. But if the foregoing ſtate of facts ſhould come to his Majeſty's knowledge, we humbly truſt he will ſee ſufficient reaſon and be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke the ſaid inſtruction.

The procuring inſtructions that are to affect the rights of either Houſe, or in any other way injure the rights and intereſts of the province without giving them a hearing, is a great grievance. In the Law Courts, even in the ſmalleſt concerns, the parties may be heard before judgement; and the opportunity for it is founded in the higheſt reaſon and juſtice. Is there not equal reaſon and juſtice that a whole province ſhould be heard on the firſt motion for, and through the proceſs of inſtructions that are to affect them in their greateſt intereſts? But in what inſtance of inſtructions thus affecting them have they been heard?—When your Excellency was ſtating the caſe of the Council's appointing a Committee to correſpond with their agent, which has procured his Majeſty's diſapprobation of their conduct, did not juſtice require the communication of it to the Council for their obſervations on it, that from both together (if it was needful any repreſentation ſhould have been made on that head) his Majeſty might have had the means of forming a true judgment concerning it? And does not juſtice require a ſimilar proceeding in all repreſentations, on which are to be grounded any inſtructions, that ſhall tend to leſſen the rights of either Houſe, or any other way affect the intereſts of the province?

On this occaſion it is obvious to obſerve that within theſe few years the Miniſtry ſeem to have conſidered the Governors of this province, not as Crown Officers with commiſſions under the Great Seal, but as officers within their department and under their direction. This remarkably appeared in the adminiſtration of Governor Bernard, who very probably was the means of it: For there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, and his letters ſhew it, that he laid a plan for depriving Americans in general, and this province in particular, of their liberties: And being a volunteer in the executing it, in order to ſecure himſelf ſeems to have procured from the Miniſter letters of inſtruction from time to time, as he had occaſion for them: Whereby without giving the province an opportunity of being heard, its rights, intereſts and character have been greatly injured. And as the ſame mode of proceeding has been continued, there is the ſame reaſon to complain of it. But it is humbly hoped from the goodneſs and juſtice of his Majeſty, and the diſtinguiſhed virtues of the Earl of Dartmouth, (his Majeſty's Miniſter for the American department) that this province will be made happy by the removal of all its grievances.

In the mean time the Board are affected with the deepeſt concern, that any part of their conduct ſhould be diſapproved by his Majeſty: But they humbly truſt, that when his Majeſty ſhall be informed of the reaſons on which it is grounded, it will notwithſtanding be the object of his gracious approbation.

We hear that the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; is appointed to deliver the ORATION in commemoration of the bloody tragedy on the 5th of March, 1770.

On the 13th ult. Capt. Porter ſailed from New-London for the Miſſiſippi with 45 paſſengers, to ſettle in that country.

Sunday morning the following was ſeen poſted up in the moſt public parts of this town.

Brethren and Fellow-Citizens,

THIS is to certify, that the modern puniſhment lately inflicted on the ignoble *John Malcolm*, was not done by our order.—We reſerve that method for bringing villains of greater conſequence to a ſenſe of guilt and infamy.

JOYCE, JUN.

(Chairman of the Committee for tarring *and* feathering.*)*

*** If any perſon ſhould be ſo hardy as to tear this down, they may expect my ſevereſt reſentment.

Boſton, Jan. 29, 1774. J. jun.

SALEM, *January* 21.

It is ſaid Mr. Jack Froſt has nearly compleated a bridge from Caſtle-Iſland to the Main; ſo, that when finiſhed, the Tea Conſignees may, if diſpoſed, have an opportunity of walking to land to ſee the natives; or give them an invitation to their city of refuge.

'Tis ſaid twenty perſons have been taken down with the ſmall pox in Marblehead ſince Tueſday laſt.

HARTFORD, *(in Connecticut) Feb.* 1.

Laſt Saturday the General Aſſembly of this colony finiſhed their adjourned ſeſſion at this place, having firſt paſſed the following acts relative to the lands lying weſt of the Duke of York's grant, and claimed to be within the limits of the royal charte granted by King CHARLES the ſecond to the Governor and Company of this colony, viz.

An *act* to impower and deſire his Honour the Governor to iſſue a proclamation, forbidding all perſons to ſettle on ſaid lands without the licence of the General Aſſembly of this colony.

An *act* appointing a committee conſiſting of ſeven perſons, to aſſiſt the Governor in collecting the evidence, and preparing the caſe between this colony and the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, reſpecting the title to ſome part of ſaid weſtern lands claimed by ſaid Proprietaries in oppoſition to the title of this colony; in order to lay the ſame before his Majeſty in Council.

An *act*, incorporating a town weſt of Delaware river, by the name of Weſtmorland, within the following bounds, viz. north and ſouth with the line of this colony, eaſt on Delaware river, and to extend weſt from ſaid river near a place called Wyoming, fifteen miles, and annexing ſaid town to the county of Litchfield.

An *act* appointing Juſtices of the Peace in ſaid town of Weſtmorland.

An *act* impowering and directing one of ſaid Juſtices of the Peace to iſſue a warrant to call a town meeting of the inhabitants of ſaid Weſtmorland for the purpoſe of chooſing town officers, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 14.

[MARRIED] At New-York; Mr. BENJAMIN EYRE, ſhip-builder at Kenſington, to Miſs CHEESEMAN, daughter of Mr. CHEESEMAN, ſhip-builder of ſaid city.

No Entries this week—as our river continues faſt bound with ice, and our navigation is entirely at a ſtand.

City of Philadelphia, February 14, 1774.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd'.* do. lb. oz.	*Rye* do. lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 10¼
2d. ditto, 0 13½	2d. ditto, 0 14½	2d. ditto, 1 4½
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 9
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 5 2
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 7 11

ANECDOTES.

LEOPOLD, Duke of Auſtria, beſieging Soleure in the year 1318, threw a bridge over the Aar, and poſted on it a large body of troops. The river ſoon after, by an extraordinary ſwell of its waters, carried away the bridge; on which the beſieged haſtened with ſuch diſpatch to the relief of the men poſted on it, that they ſaved the greateſt part of them. Leopold, relenting at this act of generoſity, raiſed, and came to an accommodation with that ſtate.

WHEN Philip III. King of Spain ſent his ambaſſador to treat with the ſtates of Holland, about their independency, he was ſhewn into an anti-chamber, where he waited to ſee the members of the ſtates paſs by. He ſtaid for ſome time, and ſeeing none but a parcel of plain dreſſed men, with bundles in their hands, (which, as many of them came from diſtant provinces, contained their linen and proviſions) he turned to his interpreter, and aſked him when the ſtates would come. The man replied, that thoſe were the members whom he ſaw go by: Upon which he wrote to the Commanders in Chief of the Spaniſh army, to adviſe the King his maſter to make peace as ſoon as poſſible: In his letter was this remarkable paſſage; "I expected to have ſeen in the ſtates a ſplendid appearance; but, inſtead of that I ſaw only a parcel of plain dreſſed men, with ſenſible faces, who came into Council with their proviſions in their hands. Their parſimony will ruin the King, my maſter, in the courſe of the war, if it be continued, for there is no contending with people whoſe Nobles can live upon a ſhilling a day, and will do every thing for the ſervice of their country."

The King, ſtruck with this account, agreed to treat with them as an independent ſtate, and to put an end to the war.

NOT many years ago the then Earl of Pembroke, who in a rencounter by night in the ſtreets of Madrid had the misfortune to kill his man, fled into a church-porch for ſanctuary. Leaning againſt the door, he was ſurprized to find it open, and a glimmering light in the church. He had the courage to advance towards the light, but was terribly ſtartled at the ſight of a woman in white, who aſcended from a grave with a bloody knife in her hand. The phantom marched up to him, and aſked what he did there. He told her the truth without reſerve, believing that he had met a ghoſt. Upon which, ſhe ſpoke to him in the following manner: *Stranger, thou art in my power; I am a murderer as thou art. Know then, that I am a nun of a noble family. A baſe, perjured man undid me, and boaſted of it. I ſoon had him diſpatched; but not content with the murder, I have bribed the ſexton to let me enter his grave, and have pluck'd out his falſe heart from his body; and thus I uſe a traitor's heart.* At theſe words ſhe tore it in pieces, and trampled it under her feet.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
AT
JAMES LOUGHEAD's
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will begin the SALE of a good aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
In which are,

A GREAT variety of ſuperfine, ſuper and coarſe broadcloths, in patterns and pieces, of variety of colours; ſhalloons, durants, callimancoes, &c. hoſiery, caſtor and felt hats, beſt wilton floor carpets of various ſizes, ſilver handled knives and forks, ſilver watches, chocolate in boxes, warranted pure, a few caſes of Geneva, houſhold and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Conſtant attendance is given at the above ſtore, to receive Goods, &c. for public ſale.

February 14, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On TUESDAY the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Ferry, on Province Iſland,

NEAR one hundred head of oxen, ſteers and cows, forty of which are good beef; horſes, mares, colts and hogs; a large quantity of blue graſs and clover hay; carts, plows and harrows, with ſundry farming and grazing utenſils; a genteel family waggon; a large quantity of wool, dried meat and candles; a good eight day clock, with ſundry houſhold furniture, and a good mulberry timbered boat, built to carry horſes acroſs Delaware. The terms will be made known at the place of ſale, by

SAMUEL PENROSE.

CITY TAVERN, PHILADELPHIA.

DANIEL SMITH, begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the Gentlemen Proprietors of the CITY TAVERN have been pleaſed to approve of him, as a proper perſon to keep ſaid tavern; in conſequence of which he has compleatly furniſhed it, and, at a *very great expence*, has laid in every article of the firſt quality, perfectly in the ſtile of a London tavern: And in order the better to accommodate ſtrangers, he has fitted up ſeveral elegant bed rooms, detached from noiſe, and as private as in a lodging houſe. The beſt livery ſtables are quite convenient to the houſe.

He has alſo fitted up a genteel Coffee Room, well attended, and properly ſupplied with Engliſh and American papers and magazines.

He hopes his attention and willingneſs to oblige, together with the goodneſs of his wines and larder, will give the public entire ſatisfaction, and prove him not unworthy of the encouragement he has already experienced.

The *City Tavern* in Philadelphia was erected at a great expence, by a voluntary ſubſcription of the principal gentlemen of the city, for the convenience of the public, and is by much the largeſt and moſt elegant houſe occupied in that way, in America.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of very good LAND, containing 325 acres, beſides the uſual allowance, ſituate on the ſouth branch of Bald-Eagle Creek, Northumberland County. The ſaid branch is a conſiderable ſtream running through the middle of the tract for a mile, on which it is thought is a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſubſcriber's. The lot is 22 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, with the privilege of a four feet alley, and building over the whole of the ſaid alley. Enquire of

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

Weſt-Jerſey, ſs.

WHEREAS the line of partition and diviſion between the eaſtern and weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey, hath not yet been legally run: And whereas an act of the Legiſlature of the colony of New-York, and a ſimilar act of the colony of New-Jerſey, have paſſed, fixing the North Station Point. And as a final ſettlement of the ſaid line, is a matter of importance, and greatly concerns the general Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey; therefore the Council of Proprietors, at their preſent meeting, did agree to give public notice, that on Friday, the eighteenth of February inſtant, there ſhould be a general meeting of the Proprietors of the ſaid weſtern diviſion, in order to conſult on ſuitable meaſures to be taken to obtain a ſpeedy ſettlement of the ſaid line. This is therefore to requeſt a general meeting of the Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey, on the ſaid day, at the houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the city of Burlington, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid. WILLIAM HEULINGS, *Clk.*

February 4, 1774.

Princeton, January 24, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to leave Princeton in April next, takes the liberty to return his ſincere thanks to all his friends in particular, and to all thoſe gentlemen who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their company. He requeſts the favour of all perſons that are indebted to him, to pay off their accounts by the firſt of April, (that he may be enabled to pay thoſe to whom he is indebted) which will infinitely oblige the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HICK.

P. S. He begs leave to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has taken the tavern at the ſign of the King's Arms, in the city of Perth-Amboy, where they, and the public in general, may be aſſured of his utmoſt endeavours to merit their future favours.

February 11, 1774.

THE OWNERS of LAND in Southwark, are deſired to meet on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inſt. at five o'clock, at Edward Berrett's, in Front-ſtreet, near Almond-ſtreet, to conſider of ſeveral matters of general utility to the ſaid diſtrict.

CHOICE ONIONS,
TO BE SOLD BY
HENRY DOUGHERTY,
At his Grocery Store on Cuthbert's wharf.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the firſt of laſt month, a certain JAMES MOONEY, a native of Ireland, arrived here from Belfaſt in the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. William M'Cullough, laſt fall; by trade a blackſmith, has worked in Liverpool and Briſtol, appears to be about 38 or 40 years of age, ſix feet high, dark complexion, round viſage, and a full black beard; loves ſtrong drink to exceſs, and when in liquor is very talkative, ſays much of his abilities as a ſhip and anchor ſmith, takes tobacco, wears a cut wig of a browniſh colour, ſmall round hat without ſtays or loops to it, had a remarkable long blue coat and waiſtcoat, both much worn and very greaſy and dirty, white ticken breeches, white coarſe worſted ſtockings, check ſhirt, good ſhoes, ſquare braſs buckles, and ſometimes wears a blue and white cotton cap; has worked ſince he left this place with ——Williamſon, coach-maker, at Elizabeth Town, and is now ſuppoſed to be gone to the iron works in the Jerſeys, or to New-York. Whoever takes up the ſaid MOONEY, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, ſhall receive the above reward; or ſecures him in any gaol within one hundred miles of the city of Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, paid by

WILLIAM CLIFFTON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a likely, active, indented Man Servant, who has two years and ſeven months to ſerve; he is very capable of acting either as a houſe-ſervant, footman, groom or hoſtler.

Alſo, the like TIME of an indented middle-aged Woman Servant; ſhe is a compleat cook and good chambermaid. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1774.

AT the Mayor's Office in this city was taken, on ſuſpicion of having been ſtolen, a quantity of SILVER. Any perſons proving their property, and giving the marks of ſaid ſilver, may have it, by applying at the aforeſaid office.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles of the city, with a proportion of meadow and arable land to accommodate a ſmall farm. It will be let on moderate terms, to an induſtrious and ſober man. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.

JOSHUA FISHER.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN M'CONNELL, born in Belfaſt, in Ireland, by trade a taylor, and worked in December laſt with Jonathan Willſon, at Cantwell's Bridge, in New-Caſtle County, and borrowed a horſe, bridle and ſaddle, of ſaid Willſon, which horſe, &c. he rode to Philadelphia, and put up at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-Market, kept by Joſeph Price, and remained there three days, in which time the ſaid M'Connell ſold the ſaid Price his horſe, ſaddle and bridle, alledging that he was in want of money, and had no farther uſe for him; Therefore, in order to apprehend the ſaid John M'Connell, we, the ſubſcribers, do offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any perſon who will ſtop and ſecure the ſaid M'Connell, in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice. He is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, about twenty years of age, ſmooth faced, long dark coloured hair, down look, very talkative in company, and remarkably fond of ſinging a ſong called the Cheating Landlady; he had on a claret coloured coat, with plain gilt buttons, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, light blue breeches and ſtockings, and a half-worn caſtor hat: It is thought he is gone either towards New-York, or Baltimore Town, in Maryland. JOSEPH PRICE,
JONATHAN WILLSON.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,
BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

TAKES this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened ſhop in Water-ſtreet, a little to the ſouthward of the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE's, where he carries on the book-binding buſineſs in all its branches, and where merchants, ſhop-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of account books made and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt prices. He likewiſe has for ſale, a ſmall aſſortment of ſtationary wares, conſiſting of folio and quarto poſt paper, fools-cap and pott ditto; quills, ſealing wax, wafers, pewter ink ſtands, ſlates, black lead pencils, American and Britiſh ink powder; likewiſe bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, primers, &c. And as he ſhall make it his peculiar ſtudy to merit the approbation of all ſuch who may pleaſe to employ him, ſo ſhall it be his conſtant endeavour to give to the utmoſt of his power entire ſatisfaction. He therefore flatters himſelf that he (being a young beginner) will receive ſuitable encouragement from the generous public, which if he ſhould be ſo happy as to attain, the favour ſo conferred, ſhall be held in everlaſting remembrance, by the public's moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

BENJAMIN JANUARY.

WANTED,

A SOBER elderly WOMAN, of a good character, a native of this city, (if a friend more agreeable) that is willing to do the buſineſs of a ſmall family, and to take the charge of a houſe and furniture, during the abſence of the family for the ſummer ſeaſon. It will be unneceſſary for any one to apply, except ſhe can bring the beſt of recommendation. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1774.

WAS LOST,

On FRIDAY laſt, between the hours of five and ſeven in the evening, in this city,

A SILVER WATCH, with double caſes, made in London by Clayton, the number is thought to be 1206; without either ſeal or key thereto. Whoever finds the ſaid Watch, and brings it to the Indian King in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 5th of December ult. from her maſter, a Scotch ſervant girl, named PEGGY MARTIN, about five feet high, between ſeventeen and eighteen years old, has ſhort thick black hair tied behind, of a ſwarthy complexion, and was very fat when ſhe went away: She came from Scotland this fall, and cannot talk any Engliſh: It is ſuppoſed that ſhe is harboured by ſome of the Scotch people that came here in the ſame veſſel with her: She had on when ſhe went away, a Scotch mixed blue woollen gown, a linſey woolſey petticoat, a black ſilk handkerchief, a pair of low-heeled ſhoes, a pair of knit yarn ſtockings, and check apron. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings her to Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, Work-houſe keeper, in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by him.

THIS is to certify to whom it may concern, that a certain JAMES COOKE did obtain in a fraudulent manner, from me the ſubſcriber, a note of hand of Five Pounds Five Shillings, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1773, for which I had no value received; I do hereby forbid any perſon or perſons to take any aſſignment on the ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay any part of it, unleſs compelled to do it by law.——The abovenamed James Cooke has abſconded from his bail: He is a ſhort thick ſet fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, wears his own dark brown hair tied behind and turned back on the forehead; had on a green coat and jacket, black velvet breeches, and white ſtockings; he is an Iriſhman, and ſaid he was one of the clerks in Mr. Ibiſon's Intelligence-office in Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends the ſaid James Cooke, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, paid by

MOSES MARTIN, living in Thornbury Townſhip, Cheſter County.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY proposes (the weather being suitable) to exhibit his course of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS again, at the College, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and the same on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two Lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to shew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone, from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an Entertainment of such a tendency, will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these Lectures are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee House, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each Lecture.

Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be defered till some dry evening after. The first Lecture of the course to be on Monday or Wednesday evening; second Lecture on Tuesday or Friday evening.

N. B. Next April Mr. KINNERSLY expects to have room in his house to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.

WANTED,
To HIRE by the YEAR,

AN elderly man, of a sober character, who has lived in this country some years, and understands the several branches of farming. If he has a wife who understands the management of a dairy, she may be also employed. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1774.

THE unexpected success, together with the general approbation of many respectable Ladies and Gentlemen in this city, who have seen the subscriber's ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS for some time past, induce him to postpone his intended excursion to the country for a few weeks longer. His apparatus being constructed (by an ingenious artist) on the most modern plan, and calculated to be transmitted to any part of the city on the shortest notice, he will therefore exhibit every evening (Sundays excepted) at seven o'clock, to any select company of Ladies or Gentlemen who may please to honour him with their commands, addressed to him in Fourth-street near Spruce-street.

ARTHUR JOHN O'NEILE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, LOT and WHARF, situate in Water-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets; the lot is 50 feet in front on Water-street, and extends 250 feet, into the river, with the privilege of a public alley leading thereto: On the lot are an elegant large brick house, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth on said street 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet; a large brick kitchen and store, and two large frame stores, that will contain one hundred hogsheads. It is a very good stand for business, and is pleasantly situated, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening directly opposite from Front-street to the river. There is a ground-rent of Forty Shillings per annum arising from the adjoining lot, (now in possession of Mr. Buckridge Sims) that belongs to the estate. It is free from all incumbrances whatever, and in perfect order for a purchaser to enter on immediately. One half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may suit the purchasers, on giving security, with interest. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; at his house in Arch-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A BAY PONEY, six years old, fit for a little boy. Enquire of the printer.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 26th of December last, from on board the ship Betsey, an Irish servant man, named JOHN MAGEE, of a fair complexion, about five feet seven inches high, a bricklayer or stone mason by trade, and took his trowel with him; had on when he went away, an old maccaroni beaver hat, a wig with one buckle in it, an old brown coat and waistcoat, one white shirt, an old pair of calf-skin breeches, an old pair of ribbed worsted stockings, a pair of white thread ditto, and an old pair of shoes. Whoever takes up said MAGEE, and will bring him to the subscriber, living in Market-street, Philadelphia, or secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CARSON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the district of Southwark, an Irish servant lad, named LAUGHLIN M'NEIL, about five feet six inches high, slender made, thin visage, much pock marked, has a down look, and wears his own lightish coloured hair; had on and took with him, a light mixed cloth jacket, lined with red, with white metal buttons, a light cloth under jacket, one pair of leather breeches and one pair of fustian ditto, good shoes, with a pair of plain copper coloured buckles, good beaver hat, one pair of light coloured ribbed stockings and one pair of blue ditto, one white and one check shirt, and two silk handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CLIFFTON.

KEYSER's GENUINE PILLS,
At 10*s.* 20*s.* and 40*s.* a box, with full directions,
TO BE SOLD BY
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
At his Picture, Jewellery and Dry-Goods Shop, the second door above the Coffee-house, in Market-street.

*** Be particular in your enquiry.
Good allowance is made to people who sell again.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing near 600 acres, lying on Ancocus River, about 5 miles from the mouth, or where it empties itself into the Delaware, 5 miles from Burlington and Mount-Holly, and about 15 miles by land and 17 by water from Philadelphia, to which place many of the farmers in the neighbourhood go every week to Market. It formerly consisted of two large and one small farms, and might easily be divided again in the same manner, there being on it two good farm houses, and two small tenements: One of the farm houses stands on a fine healthy spot, has been lately enlarged, new roofed, and put into thorough repair. There is near to it an exceeding good dairy, stables, barn, stalls and sheds for cattle; an orchard, garden, fish-pond, some valuable fruit trees, and every conveniency that can be wanted on a farm. It would make altogether an exceeding good grazing farm, there being, besides a large range for young cattle, several fields of upland meadow, and about 30 acres of banked meadow, which yield a considerable quantity of good hay. This meadow has a double bank round it, so that the inward one is secured from being hurt by freshes and storms. The whole is in good fence, and divided into proper fields, having upwards of 20,000 cedar rails in the different fences. It would make an elegant COUNTRY SEAT for a Gentleman who chooses retirement, having a fine situation for a mansion-house, with a PARK containing about 175 acres, in which there are between 30 and 40 deer. There are several pleasant shady walks, particularly in a young grove of pines, where many more might be easily made at a small expence. A valuable breed of cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry, oxen and horses used to the plow, houshold furniture and implements of husbandry, may be had with the place. On the river side is a wharf or landing place, to which vessels of considerable burthen might come, and where formerly a large ship was built. This, it is thought, would be a good situation for a Country Store, and that near it there might be a good Fishery for shad in the season. Great part of the farm formerly belonged to the late Honourable *John Smith*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for *New-Jersey*, and the whole now belongs to his Excellency Governor *Franklin*, who being about to remove to Amboy, has impowered me the subscriber to either let or sell it. The title is indisputable, and time will be given, if required, for part of the purchase money. For terms apply to DANIEL ELLIS,
At BURLINGTON.

Philadelphia, 1st month 29th, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, pleasant, and valuable plantation in the township of Bristol, and county of Bucks, on which JOSEPH WHITE resides, containing about 263 acres, about 96 of which are wood-land, about 6 acres of apple trees, about 34 acres of meadow, which do not require manure; the remainder fields for plowing, &c. the dwelling house near the center stands high, and the fields and meadow may be viewed from the house, a large barn, near the dwelling house, and very convenient to the fields and meadow, with cow-houses, sheep house, and cart house; a large milk house supplied by a spring never known to fail.

Also for sale, a plantation adjoining the above, in tenure of JOHN WRIGHT, containing about 170 acres; on which is a dwelling house and barn, an orchard of apple trees, about 65 acres of woodland, about 30 acres of meadow, the remainder chiefly fields for plowing. These two places will be sold together, or separate; they lay near Delaware about 5 miles from Bristol, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia. It is expected lime will suit the soil well. One third part of the purchase money being paid at signing the deed, the payments of the remainder will be made easy. For further information apply to JOHN PEMBERTON in Philadelphia.

N. B. If these places are not sold before the 20th of 3d month next, it is proposed to put them up at public sale, of which notice will be given sometime before of the day and place of sale.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1774.

THE partnership of A. CALDWELL AND J. WILSON, having expired on the first day of August last, all persons who are indebted to them either by bond, note, or book debt, are once more requested to make payment to ANDREW CALDWELL, before the 10th of February next, as those accounts that are then unsettled shall be put into a lawyer's hands without further notice: And those who have any demands on them are desired to send in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on the first day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and seventy acres of cleared LAND, twenty-five of which are excellent meadow. The upland part is in good condition; thereon is an orchard of young bearing fruit trees, a barn with barracks sufficient to contain 50 tons of hay, under which is stabling for cows and horses: The whole under good fence and divided into lots of six to twelve acres, well watered. The above farm is situate near Kensington, in Richmond district, bounded by the river Delaware, two miles and an half from Philadelphia. The soil is of the best kind for gardening, and very valuable to one who will attend the market with milk and garden truck. The terms on which it will be let may be known by applying to the subscriber in Philadelphia. No one need apply who will not keep a good stock of horned cattle on it.

JOHN GIBSON.

Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, N. Jersey.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the subscribers, on the 18th of December, 1773, a certain DAVID CARMACK, a young looking man, with black hair; had on a lightish coloured wrap-rascal, and had a change of other cloaths. Whoever takes him up and brings him to us, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that we may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, and
MOSES CLAYTON, Constables.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1774.

A COMPLEAT RUM DISTILLERY,
AND LOT OF GROUND,
In Walnut-street near Fifth-street, to be SOLD reasonable.

THE Lot is 40 feet front and 83 deep; on it is the still-house, which is 17 by 50 feet, a compting-house, one still of 700 and another of 150 gallons, two extraordinary good worms that match the stills, a worm-tub that contains near 90 barrels, 16 working cisterns that contain each a charge for the two stills, a low wine cistern (all made in the best manner and hooped with iron) with proper return cisterns, pumps, spouts, &c. all quite new, and in excellent repair: There is a sewer to convey off all the returns and sulliage of the house, which saves much trouble and expence that attend most other Distilleries, which have their returns hauled to the river. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may apply to WILLIAM HORNBY, at the Distillery, who will shew the premises, with the stills and utensils (or either without the other) and treat for the same; and will also demonstrate to the purchaser how he may, with a capital of about 500*l.* (besides the purchase of the Distillery) clear 350*l.* per annum, without much hindrance from other business, notwithstanding what interest or ignorance may say to the contrary. It is requested a speedy application may be made, as there is a necessity of making a speedy sale.

Just imported in the last vessels from Britain, and to be sold remarkably cheap for cash, by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,
Next door to the Indian King, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

A General assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, amongst which are, a variety of patent ribbed and plain worsted hose; silk, cotton, and thread ditto, of all qualities and sizes; a large quantity of broadcloths and trimmings, with most other articles generally imported, all of which he is enabled and determined to sell on low terms, having imported them from the different manufactories in England, &c.

N. B. Also a good assortment of books and stationary, China, Queen's ware, plain and enamelled glass wares, &c.

JOHN FIELD,

At his store in Water-street, next door below the south-east corner of Water and Chesnut-streets, hath just imported in the last ships from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow,

A VERY general assortment of MERCHANDIZE; suitable to this season, which he will dispose of on very low terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
Just imported in the Montague, Pickles, from LONDON, to be SOLD by
JOSEPH STANSBURY,
Opposite Christ-Church in Second-street.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1774.

THE famous DOCTOR ADAMS, Oculist, Auricular, &c. late of EUROPE, takes this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the public in general, that he has lately arrived in this city—That he cures the most inveterate scurvy, either in the gums or any part of the body (which is the source of many distempers) in the mildest, safest and speediest manner, without confinement or loss of business: In like manner the King's evil; cancers in women's breasts, or any part of the body; leprosies; ringworms, or carbuncles in the face; fistulas; old, malignant, or fistulas ulcers in the legs, or any other part; fevers, epidemick or intercurrent; quotidian, tertian, or quartan agues, which he effectually cures in six days at farthest; tympany, or watry dropsies, without operation; dysenteries; inflammations of the bowels, or fluxes of any kind; rheumatic pains in any part of the body; asthmas, or consumptions, if applied to in time; all distempers in the eyes, either pearls, films, rheums, or dull sight, without operation or sensible pain; deafness, if even confirmed; the gravel; flat or round worms in young or old, &c. He cures the Venereal disease in all its stages, in a few days, with the safest and mildest medicines, and with the utmost secrecy, without confinement or loss of business. Seafaring men can be supplied with safe medicines to use on board, with all necessary directions, on the most reasonable terms. The Doctor thinks it improper to enlarge on his abilities, which he refers to time and experience, but as a convincing proof of it, and for the public benefit, he will require neither fee or reward for any external distemper (within a mile of the city) till the cure is perfected. He has not been a month in this city, and since his arrival he has cured several persons, one afflicted with a fever and pains in the limbs, another with the scurvy, another with the rheumatism, loss of appetite, pain in the stomach, and continual vomiting, and another of the venereal disease, who has been under cure these nine months, without relief, but has now been effectually cured in ten days, and the whole time exposed to the inclemency of the weather; these cures can be proved by the persons afflicted, if required. The poor, by bringing a good recommendation, will be cured gratis. Application to be made to the Doctor, at his lodgings at Charles Maise's, shop-keeper, in Second-street a little below the New-Market, where he will give due attendance from eight o'clock in the morning to six in the afternoon. All letters from the country, post paid, shall be duly answered. Ladies and gentlemen waited on at the shortest notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Tuesday the 18th of January instant, near Gloucester Point, a dark brown HORSE, nine years old, about twelve hands high, a bit cut off his right ear, has four or five saddle marks, and a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALANTINE HEIGHT,
Living in the NECK.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

THOMAS BATT has opened his wine and spirit store, in Water-street, a few doors south of Walnut-street, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. old genuine Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old spirits, West-India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to sell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and strict attention to do.

Just Published, and to be sold by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street,
PHILADELPHIA,

AITKEN's
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND
CALENDER,
For the YEAR 1774.

CONTENTS.

THE annual calendar interleaved with writing paper for gentlemens memorandums, containing 12 pages; the days of the year, week and month, remarkable days, aspects, &c. with the suns rising and setting, the moons age, place and rising. The gardener's calendar for Pennsylvania, containing many curious and useful directions for gardening. A genealogical list of the Royal Family of Great-Britain. His Majesty's consuls abroad for the protection of trade. Births, marriages and issue of the Sovereign Princes of Europe. His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state. Lords commissioners of the Treasury, of Trade and Plantations, and of the Admiralty. List of the House of Peers in alphabetical order, with their town residence. Alphabetical list of the House of Commons. List of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. A new and correct list of the Royal Navy of Great-Britain. A compendious geographical description of the world. North American Lists. General and civil establishment in North America. The staff of the army. General post-office, and list of the post-offices in the northern district of North America. Time of the post's leaving Philadelphia, and his arrival at each post-office and stage, till he gets to Annapolis, and his return back. Time of the New York post, Lancaster post, and Eastern-shore (Maryland) Post's setting out from, and return to Philadelphia. Rank of the navy and army. His Majesty's order concerning the power of the civil Governors over his forces in America. Rules for determining the rank and precedence to be observed between the officers of the army, and the civil governors, &c. Correct lists of the officers and offices, &c. in Pennsylvania, New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, and West-Florida. Corporation for the relief of the widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in Ameriea. The united Churches of Christ-Church and St. Peter's in the city of Philadelphia. St. Paul's Church Philadelphia. A list of the ministers and congregations, whether settled or vacant, belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. The Baptist Philadelphia Association. A list of the ministers and congregations belonging to the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which is subordinated to the Associate Synod of Edinburg in Scotland. Several curious and useful tables, &c.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A MAN of thirty years of age, well acquainted with farming, who can write a tolerable hand, cypher, &c. he is well acquainted with country store-keeping, understands making of malt, and can be well recommended. Enquire of Mr. JOHN GRANT, in Second-street, opposite to Mr. George Bartram's.

Salem, New-Jersey, Jan. 10, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons who have any demands against the estate of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; late of the county of Salem, deceased, to send an account of their respective debts to the subscriber, at Salem, in order that they may be adjusted: And all persons who are any ways indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to discharge the same without delay. JOHN CAREY,
One of the Executors.

IF MATTHEW NEIL, who came over in the ship Glasgow, from Glasgow, last fall, and proposed going to Cumberland county, as well to purchase land as to sell a few dry goods, will direct a line to the subscriber, merchant, in Philadelphia, (who has not heard from him since he left that place) he may hear of something in which he is materially concerned. Should he be dead, or left that country, any person giving information of him, will much oblige, and be rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Who has just imported in the Glasgow, Capt. Marquis, via New-York, a neat assortment of Scotch threads, checks, check and printed handkerchiefs; fine lawns, handkerchiefs, aprons and ruffles, &c.

Windsor Forge, Dec. 13, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday night the 12th instant, two Irish servant men, one named MORRIS CONNEL, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender make, has a sharp nose, brown hair, and a pale complexion; had on and took with him, a green sagathy coat with green mohair buttons, striped half silk jacket, silk handkerchief, half worn fine shirt, clouded stockings, calf-skin shoes, with plain silver buckles, white woollen trowsers, but it is supposed he has stolen a pair of breeches: He stole from his master a dark brown trotting horse, a little hollow backed. The other named TERENCE O'BRYAN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has light coloured hair, and a freckled face; had on a whitish coloured coat, striped jacket, new felt hat, calf-skin pumps, fine shirt, black and white stockings, a pair of striped drawers, and buckskin breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID JENKINS, and
JOHN WHITE.

Cape-May County, Oct. 26, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS JACOB BENNET, of this county, this day escaped from my Deputy after service of a writ upon him; I do hereby promise a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person or persons that shall take the said Jacob Bennet, and secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols in America, so that he may be again delivered into my custody: And I hereby further promise to indemnify any person or persons that shall take and secure the said Jacob Bennet, as aforesaid. The said Jacob Bennet is about fifty years of age, near six feet high, marked a little with the small-pox, and has black hair; he speaks loud, but in a short broken Dutch language. It is imagined he will appear in a poor habit, as he has followed the business of horse-jockeying for some time, with but indifferent success. JONATHAN JENKINS,
Sheriff of Cape-May County.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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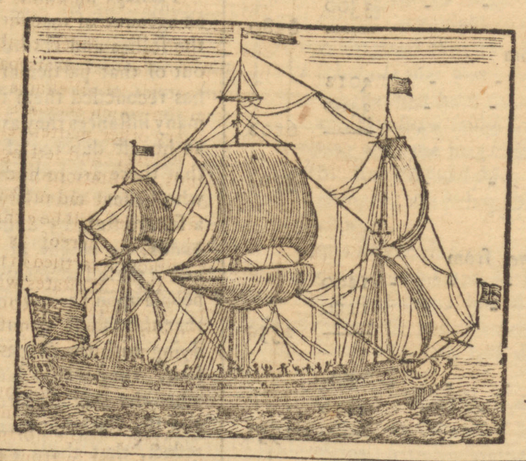
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1774.

DEFENCE THE II.

AFTER returning the compliment of my acknowledgments to Ruſſel, for his civilities, I have to inform him and the public, that I did not mean to inſinuate that he had looked among News-Papers for the forms of the old commiſſions of Admiralty; but I meant to intimate that becauſe thoſe commiſſions were not put into News-Papers; therefore, he was willing to have it conſidered as a doubt, whether they were the ſame with the other, or not, and, I think, my words carried this meaning.

I have alſo, further to inform, that ſince my laſt I have had an opportunity of inſpecting one of thoſe commiſſions myſelf, and that I find it to be the ſame, as to the powers with that under conſideration. Indeed, it appears manifeſtly, that the forms of both were copied from the very ſame original.

I never heard myſelf, as our author ſays he hath, that the fund of old naval ſtores had failed in any inſtance, but quite the contrary, and I am warranted to ſay, that the judge, in this diſtrict, has received great part of his ſalary from thence for ſeveral of the years in which he has been in office, and which he obtained without difficulty; nor can I agree with Ruſſel, that in caſe the particular funds aſſigned for the payment of theſe ſalaries ſhould fail, that the grants of the ſalaries themſelves would become void or ineffectual—nor are the penalty monies, as Ruſſel hints, any more mortgaged to theſe judges for paying their ſalaries, than all public monies are mortgaged when applied to a particular ſervice; in all theſe caſes, the monies, I conceive, are, in a proper ſenſe, the monies of the crown, or the public, until actually paid—and the ſurplus's of theſe monies are treated accordingly.

And now, leaving to what has been already ſaid, the civil part of this commiſſion, I will proceed to take notice of what our author has advanced new, reſpecting the criminal part.

He ſtill inſiſts, that by the general expreſſion, or term, of offences and crimes, is given, or was intended to be given, a power to try felonies.

In order to eſtabliſh this point, he has undertaken to quote a paſſage from the commiſſion, but he has quoted it wrong, he ſays, "the commiſſion gives to the judge authority to try *all* offences, ſuſpected offences, and crimes:"—The words in the commiſſion are, "we do grant, &c. authority to take cognizance of, and proceed in *all* cauſes civil and maritime; and in complaints, contracts, offences, or ſuſpected offences, crimes, pleas, &c. from which it appears, that the word *all*, applies only to the clauſe next immediately following, viz. *cauſes civil and maritime*.—However, he lays down as a principle, that when thoſe words are expreſſed indefinitely, they *muſt* be underſtood to include felonies, *if felonies are crimes*; and he further ſays, "it is evident to the common ſenſe of mankind, that the indefinite expreſſions of offences, ſuſpected offences, and crimes, *muſt* include treaſon, robbery, murder, piracy, &c. unleſs you can ſuppoſe they are not offences, or crimes;"—if the words crime and felony, were ſynonymous and convertible terms, Ruſſel's argument would be concluſive,—thus, theft is ſtealing, and ſtealing is theft, at all times, and in all caſes; but it appears he does not conſider them in that light,—he muſt then conſider the word crime as the genus comprehending many offences or breaches of law, and felony as one of the ſpecies or particular kinds of crime, be it ſo—in that caſe, when a power is given over crimes by indefinite words, the conſequence will be only this, that felony *may*, but not that it *muſt* be included. To make this matter plain to every reader—let us ſuppoſe the power had been given by indefinite words over *veſſels*, in this manner, I give you cognizance of veſſels. Now a ſhip is a veſſel, and ſo are ſloops and brigs. I admit, was there nothing to determine otherwiſe, we might naturally enough perhaps, think that a power was intended to be given over *all* veſſels of every ſpecies and denomination; but if there were an act of Parliament declaring in terms, that ſhips of war ſhould not come within this power, ſince the term or word veſſels, may be ſatisfied by brigs and ſloops, and other veſſels, of *inferior rank*. I think it may not be ſaid, that ſhips of war muſt be included, unleſs it can *be ſuppoſed that they were not veſſels*;—and here, if I ſhould not be *thought to be diſpoſed to trifle*, I would refer Ruſſel, for the ſolution of this knotty queſtion, to Watts's Logic p. 153. where he ſays, "in indefinite propoſitions, the ſubject is often reſtrained by the predicate, or by the ſpecial time, place, or circumſtances, as well as in propoſitions which are expreſsly univerſal, as—the ſtars appear to us when the twilight is gone—this can ſignify no more than the ſtars which are above our horizon:"—And again, p. 155. "after all, we muſt be forced to confeſs, that the language of mankind, and the idioms of ſpeech are ſo exceeding various, that it is hard to reduce them to a few rules, and if we would gain a juſt and preciſe idea of every *univerſal particular* and *indefinite* expreſſion; we muſt not only conſider the peculiar idiom of the language, but the time, the place, the occaſion, the circumſtances of the matter ſpoken of, and thus penetrate as far as poſſible into the deſign of the ſpeaker or writer;" but if the expreſſion had been univerſal and abſolute, the conſequence would have been only, that there would be an exception from a general rule.

Should the Supreme Court of this province have a power to try *all* offences committed by *any* of the King's ſubjects, and a Governor ſhould be guilty of a miſbehaviour, for which he would be ſubjected, by ſtatute, to a trial in Weſtminſter Hall; I believe the court would not heſitate a moment what part to act.—It is ſurprizing that our author, perceiving, as he plainly did, that his argument might juſt as well have reſted on the word *offences*, as on the word *crimes*, ſhould venture to maintain ſo extraordinary a poſition, that a court, having a power only to puniſh offences, might think they had power to puniſh treaſon.—What would the Court of Aldermen, of this city think, if a lawyer ſhould undertake to perſuade them into ſuch an opinion.—

I have ſometimes amuſed myſelf, in conſidering in what manner our author would attack the judge; if loſt to all common ſenſe, he ſhould undertake a trial of felony, whether he would not turn the tables, and declaim in the following manner.

Is it poſſible, this Admiralty judge ſhould dream, becauſe he has an indefinite power over offences; or over offences and crimes, for it makes no difference, that therefore he had juriſdiction over felonies of the higheſt kind, even treaſon? And becauſe the dimenſions and kind of creeks and rivers mentioned in his commiſſion, are not defined, that he has right to try a felony committed in a canoe, upon the ſmalleſt branch of the Monongehela.—At this rate he will try all ſorts of crimes, as well by land as water; for the word *crimes*, is not in terms, connected with water, in the commiſſion,—and becauſe he has an indefinite power over offences, he will take offence at my writing an addreſs to him, and puniſh me for it, this, indeed would be judging in his own cauſe; but he has been told, and I ſuppoſe he is weak enough to believe it, that for a man to ſet judge in a cauſe, where, by the event of the decree, his ſalary, by the moſt remote poſſibility, might be affected is the ſame thing, with ſitting in judgment, in a cauſe where the judge himſelf is the plaintiff—nay, to finiſh the horrid ſcene, becauſe he has an indefinite power over even ſuſpected offences, he will himſelf barely ſuſpect me of ſome offence, and there being no particular puniſhment annexed in terms, to offences and crimes, in the commiſſion itſelf, he will conſider himſelf as *a Judge at diſcretion*, and ſo will give ſentence againſt me to be hanged!

Had he only looked into his commiſſion, with the leaſt attention, he would have found, that he was referred for a conſtruction of all theſe indefinite expreſſions to the *laws*,—to the *ſtatutes*, to *ordinances*, and to the *antient cuſtoms* and *uſages* of the court, and which are repeated throughout in ſeveral parts: And had he any tolerable knowledge of the law, he might have found, that there is a wide difference to the point of his juriſdiction, between a bill of exchange given for a ſupply of proviſions at ſea, by the Captain of a ſhip in diſtreſs, and a common bill of exchange in moſt other caſes,—that he had juriſdiction to enquire into the cauſe of the death of a man, whoſe body ſhould be found floating off the coaſt, with marks of violence upon it, and yet he had not a right to purſue every idle ſuſpicion,—that notwithſtanding moſt courts, and even ſingle Juſtices of the Peace, have a power, in certain caſes, to impoſe fines at their diſcretion, yet, that this muſt be a ſound diſcretion, regulated by reaſon and the uſage of courts in ſimilar caſes.

Many things in the commiſſions of courts muſt be expreſſed in general terms, otherwiſe they would be very voluminous, nor is it fitting that the clerks of office, who write thoſe commiſſions, ſhould be obliged to take notice of every deciſion of a court, by which the extent of the powers of other courts ſhould be underſtood to be inlarged or reſtrained, but the judges themſelves are to take notice of theſe things, and conform themſelves accordingly—with much more to the ſame purpoſe.

I am obliged to Ruſſel for his obſervation, that "a deſcription which ſpecifies perſons or things "of an inferior rank, ought not to be extended "by ſubſequent general words, to them that are "ſuperior, provided there are any of inferior "rank to ſatisfy the words."—This principle will apply well enough to the caſe of offences and crimes; indeed powers ought never to be extended by conſtruction in the caſe of crimes and puniſhments, but in remedial writs, I think they may—However, it don't appear, that the Supreme Court ſtand in need of any aid by conſtruction, their authority, in the caſe of a prohibition, being very ſufficient without that aid.—

By the way, however far the Court of Vice-Admiralty may ſend its officers, the court itſelf cannot, under the preſent commiſſion, be held at any place except Philadelphia, and ſo the court will be always within the reach of a writ of prohibition.

The diſtrict of this court is ſaid to be large, but it is not ſo large as the diſtrict of the High Court of Admiralty in England—nor is the diſtrict of the Supreme Court of the colony of Rhode-Iſland ſo large as that of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania; but what has this to do with the legality of theſe courts?—If this court of Vice-Admiralty ſhall be found in experience, to be either inconvenient or uſeleſs, I hope, the ſame power that created, will aboliſh it.

It is ſaid, the commiſſion before us, is during pleaſure only—this appears to me to be much eaſier ſaid, than proved.

And now I will acquaint Ruſſel, that, agreeable to his requeſt I have again read this commiſſion quite through, and that I have been able to read it, without either *horror* or *aſtoniſhment*, not, I hope, that I am become callous to either fear or ſhame, but becauſe I am perſuaded that the commiſſion is both legal and conſtitutional.—Commiſſions, of the ſame complexion, having ſtood the teſt of ages, and by that means having become a part of the conſtitution itſelf, and becauſe ſimilar commiſſions have been received and put in practice by good men, through ſucceſſive generations, without any alarm either to themſelves or to the public.—

And notwithſtanding all that Town Meetings have voted, or other perſons have ſaid or wrote to the contrary, and however often Ruſſel ſhall *repeat it*, I may, in my turn, as often repeat, and be juſtified in it too, that the commiſſions of the Courts of Admiralty, in America, of one kind or another, are the ſame that they have ever been—that their powers as to proceſs and judgment, are the ſame that they have been from the early ſettlement of the country,—that they are not, by their commiſſions, furniſhed with any new or unuſual powers; and that they are, to all intents and purpoſes, as legal and as conſtitutional courts, as any courts in the King's dominions—and Ruſſel, as a lawyer ought to know this.

I am aware, that by means of ſundry acts of Parliament, lately paſſed, the objects of the powers of theſe courts and of the courts of common law, have been increaſed, and the penalties for the breach of theſe acts may have been enhanced, yet the ſubject matter of the exerciſe of theſe powers being ſubſtantially the ſame, the powers themſelves cannot in any proper ſenſe be ſaid to be altered or extended,—but even this, whatever it be, reſts in the acts themſelves, and does by no means alter or change the form of the commiſſions.

The clamour which has lately aroſe againſt Courts of Admiralty, did not proceed from any of the powers contained in their commiſſions, and if Ruſſel thinks it did, he is miſtaken—nor have we any reaſon to believe that either the miniſter on the one hand, or the people of America on the other, have ever cared, or even thought any thing about the ſeveral matters contained in the commiſſions—ſuch as wreck and crimes, and the like—about which Ruſſel and I have been ſaying ſo much:—The real difficulty has been quite of another kind.

Certain acts of Parliament have lately been made, which are very obnoxious to the Americans, and the people would be very glad to avoid them, if they could, and they think if the proſecutions for the breaches of theſe acts were carried into the courts of common law, they ſhould have a better chance to avoid them; the reaſons for their thinking ſo may be eaſily gueſſed, and ſo need not be mentioned, and the Admiralty judges can have no objections to their being carried thither; but were the people ſure thoſe proſecutions would be carried through in thoſe courts, they would not be very anxious to which of the courts they were brought. Trials by jury, indeed, may be ſaid to be always a very eligible mode of trial, and yet, the people make no difficulty in having captures in time of war, though of ever ſo much conſequence, determined in a court of Admiralty. From this ſource, then, proceed the virtulence and obloquy from time to time thrown out againſt courts of Admiralty, in order to render them odious, and conſequently to be avoided;—and people eaſily get out of humour with courts who take any part in carrying into execution, acts which are themſelves obnoxious, even, tho' the part they take is owing merely to the obligations of office.

Would they reflect coolly and candidly upon the matter, they would ſee that the courts who are obliged to take cognizance of theſe matters, have no other part to act, but either to proceed to judgment upon the proofs and the law to the beſt of their abilities, as in all other caſes; or, to conſider and treat theſe acts as abſolutely void; but, I believe, the people in general could not expect to have ſo great a ſtep taken, under all the circumſtances, either by courts of Admiralty, or thoſe of the common Law.

CIVIS.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

SELLS the *very beſt* Hyſon TEA, at twenty-five ſhillings a pound, with a large allowance to thoſe who buy by the quantity to ſell again. Alſo, a very extenſive aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable to every ſeaſon, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the very loweſt terms, at his *Store* the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD or LET,

For a term of years,

A LOT of GROUND ſituated next to the new bridge, on the old Germantown Road, or Front-ſtreet continued, whereon is a very commodious brick houſe, with out-houſes, a large tan-yard, and every conveniency for carrying on the tanning buſineſs. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, if deſired.

Alſo, an old right to three or four hundred acres of land, which may at any time be located in any unappropriated part of the province of Pennſylvania. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Southampton, Bucks County, Feb. 15, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, about 12 whereof are good meadow: There is a ſufficient quantity of timber land, a good bearing orchard, and the whole in good tenantable repair. There is on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, &c. Alſo a good ſtone Griſt and Merchant Mill, two ſtories high, two pair of ſtones, and every other requiſite for carrying on the merchant and country buſineſs. It is finely ſituated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Wright's Town, eighteen miles from the former, and not more than nine or ten from a good landing on the River Delaware, where there is good ſtores for flour, and from thence it may be tranſported to Philadelphia for 3d per barrel. The land may be divided in ſuch a manner as to accommodate the mill, and leave a good farm; and will be ſold together or apart, as may beſt ſuit the buyer or buyers. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

JOSEPH HART.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from me the ſubſcriber, a certain JOHN COPPINGER, a run-away ſervant, who was adverтiſed in the Pennſylvania Chronicle by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, of Frederick County, Maryland, and was taken up by me; but before he was committed to juſtice or returned to his maſter, he ſtole from me a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and went off from John Sherrid's, ſtore-keeper, in Alexander Townſhip, in the Jerſeys; the horſe is of a brown colour, about 13 and a half hands high, and 15 years old. Said COPPINGER is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſhort and curled, a fair complexion, and underſtands working in a forge; was bound to Joſeph Morris, of Philadelphia, when a child, and afterwards ſold to the aforeſaid Daniel and Samuel Hughes. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him back, or commits him to any of his Majeſty's gaols in this province, Maryland, Carolina, &c. ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to me at Daniel and Samuel Hughes's Iron Works in Frederick County, Maryland, or to Mr. James Cunning in Philadelphia.

JAMES DARRAGH.

Longeoming, February 15, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named HANCE ANDREW CHRISTIAN BREMER, lately from Germany, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with white metal buttons, blue duffil trowſers, check ſhirt, an old beaver hat, grey Germantown ſtockings, ſhoes tied with ſtrings, one of them cut on the top with an axe about an inch. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward.

ARCHIBALD M'CLANY.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Montague, Capt. Pickles, from London, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At the ſign of the Spread Eagle, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of drugs and medicines, ſhop furniture, Surgeons pocket inſtruments, lancets, ſciſſars, tooth drawers, pill boxes, phials, ſyrop and galley pots, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, from the original ware-houſes; with an elegant aſſortment of fine paints, ſuch as verdigreaſe, Pruſſian blue, ſap green, drop lake, Indian red, carmine, roſe and Dutch pink, vermillion, &c. large bruſhes; tools; camels, pig-hair, and black lead pencils; oil cloth; gold and ſilver leaf; gold beaters ſkin; court and iſſue plaiſter; linſeed and nut oils, &c. &c. Dye Stuffs, as madder, copperas, arnetto, indigo, redwood, logwood, cochineal, &c. pumice and rotten ſtone, &c. &c.

N. B. He manufactures corks, chocolate and muſtard, and gives the beſt prices for muſtard ſeed.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Account of FLAX-SEED *exported from the ports of New-York and Philadelphia, to Ireland, of the growth of the year* 1772. *viz.*

		Hhds.	
To *Newry*, from			
New-York,	- -	7120	
Philadelphia,	- -	4016	
			11136
To *Londonderry*, from			
New-York	- -	2575	
Philadelphia,	- -	5168	
			7743
To *Dublin*, from			
New-York,	- -	4330	
Philadelphia,	- -	878	
			5008
To *Belfaſt* and *Larne*, from			
New-York,	- - -	1350	
Philadelphia,	- -	624	
			1974
To *Cork*, from			
New-York,	- - -	500	
Philadelphia,	- - -	116	
			616
To *Colerain*, from			
New-York,	- - -		800
To *Galway*, from			
New-York,	- - -	512	
Philadelphia,	- - -	534	
			1046
To *Killibegs*, from			
Philadelphia,	- - -		600
To *Drogheda*, from			
Philadelphia,	- - -		587
	Total,		29710
Amount from New-York,		17187	
From Philadelphia,		12523	
			29710

Particular Account of FLAX-SEED, *exported from New-York, of the growth of the year* 1772.

	Hhds.	
To *Newry*,		
Ship Renown, Keith,	1170	
Ship Needham, Chevers,	1130	
Ship Robert, Ruſſell,	970	
Brig William, Steen,	660	
Brig Lovely-Peggy, Boyd,	550	
Brig Hawk, Sawyer,	500	
		4980
To *Londonderry*,		
Ship Hannah, Long,	1200	
Ship Hill, Marſhall,	900	
Ship Jupiter, Ewing,	912	
		3012
To *Dublin*,		
Sh. Peace & Plenty, M'Kenzie,	909	
Ship Liberty, Malcolm,	800	
Ship Hercules, Norwood,	600	
Sh. Counteſs of Donnegall, Reid,	400	
Brig Badger, Wilſon,	995	
		3704
To *Belfaſt* and *Larne*,		
Brig Peggy, Marſh,	600	
Sn. James and Mary, Workman,	600	
		1200
To *Cork*,		
Sh. Counteſs of Donnegall, Reid,		681
To *Colerain*,		
Brig Mary-Anne, Breen,		770
To *Sligo*,		
Brig Dianna, Gillis,		505
Total,		14852

Account of FLAX-SEED *exported from the ports of New-York and Philadelphia, to Ireland, of the growth of the year* 1773, *viz.*

		Hhds.	
To *Newry*, from			
New-York,	- -	4980	
Philadelphia,	- -	3300	
			8280
To *Londonderry*, from			
New-York,	- -	3012	
Philadelphia,	- -	3490	
			6502
To *Dublin*, from			
New-York,	- -		3704
To *Belfaſt* and *Larne*, from			
New-York,	- - -	1200	
Philadelphia,	- -	1150	
			2350
To *Cork*, from			
New-York,	- - -	681	
Philadelphia,	- -	1250	
			1931
To *Colerain*, from			
New-York,	- - -		770
To *Galway*, from			
Philadelphia,	- -		570
To *Sligo* and *Killibegs*, from			
New-York,	- - -	505	
Philadelphia,	- -	1550	
			2055
To *Letterkenny*, from			
Philadelphia,	- -		850
	Total,		27012
Amount from New-York,		14852	
From Philadelphia,		12160	
			27012

Particular account of FLAX-SEED *exported from Philadelphia, of the growth of the year* 1773.

	Hhds.	
To *Newry*		
Ship Hope, M'Clanachan,	950	
Ship Minerva, Lindſay,	950	
Ship Jupiter, Brown,	750	
Ship Betſey, Kyle,	650	
		3300
To *Londonderry*,		
Ship Alexander, Hunter,	1050	
Ship Mary, George,	850	
Ship Roſe, Currie,	600	
Ship George, Pinkerton,	620	
Brig Nancy, M'Cauſland,	370	
		3490
To *Belfaſt*,		
Ship Proſperity, M'Culloch,	950	
Brig Betſey, Ruſſel,	200	
		1150
To *Cork*,		
Ship Jenny, M'Ilvaine,	600	
Brig Boſcawen, Caldwell,	650	
		1250
To *Galway*,		
Snow Prince George, Campbell,		570
To *Sligo* and *Killibegs*,		
Ship Friendſhip, Jan,	800	
Ship Philadelphia, Winning,	750	
		1550
To *Letterkenny*,		
Snow Dickenſon, Johnſton,		850
Total,		12160

The ceremonies of an Indian funeral particularly deſcribed: General obſervations on the ſubject: A character found among the Indians to which the Ancients paid great veneration: A ſpecimen of Indian cookery, with ſeveral incidents, at KING GEORGE'S ISLAND. *From Lieutenant* COOK'S *voyage round the world, publiſhed by* Dr. HAWKESWORTH.

ON the 5th of June 1769, we kept his Majeſty's birth-day; for though it is the 4th, we were unwilling to celebrate it during the abſence of the two parties who had been ſent out to obſerve the Tranſit. We had ſeveral of the Indian Chiefs at our entertainment, who drank his Majeſty's health by the name of Kihiargo, which was the neareſt imitation they could produce of King George.

About this time died an old woman of ſome rank, who was related to Tomio, which gave us an opportunity to ſee how they diſpoſed of the body, and confirmed us in our opinion that theſe people, contrary to the preſent cuſtom of all other nations now known, never bury their dead. In the middle of a ſmall ſquare, neatly railed in with bamboo, the awning of a canoe was raiſed upon two poſts, and under this the body was depoſited upon ſuch a frame as has before been deſcribed: it was covered with fine cloth, and near it was placed bread-fruit, fiſh, and other proviſions: we ſuppoſed that the food was placed there for the ſpirit of the deceaſed, and conſequently, that theſe Indians had ſome confuſed notion of a ſeparate ſtate; but upon our applying for further information to Tubourai Tamaide, he told us, that the food was placed their as an offering to their gods. They do not, however, ſuppoſe, that the gods eat, any more than the Jews ſuppoſed that Jehovah could dwell in a houſe: the offering is made here upon the ſame principle as the Temple was built at Jeruſalem, as an expreſſion of reverence and gratitude, and a ſolicitation of the more immediate preſence of the deity. In the front of the area was a kind of ſtile, where the relations of the deceaſed ſtood to pay the tribute of their ſorrow; and under the awning were innumerable ſmall pieces of cloth, on which the tears and blood of the mourners had been ſhed; for in their paroxyſms of grief it is a univerſal cuſtom to wound themſelves with the Shark's tooth. Within a few yards two occaſional houſes were ſet up, in one of which ſome relations of the deceaſed conſtantly reſided, and in the other the chief mourner, who is always a man, and who keeps there a very ſingular dreſs in which a ceremony is performed that will be deſcribed in its turn. Near the place where the dead are thus ſet up to rot, the bones are afterwards buried.

What can have introduced among theſe people the cuſtom of expoſing their dead above ground, till the fleſh is conſumed by putrefaction, and then burying the bones, it is perhaps impoſſible to gueſs; but it is remarkable, that Ælian and Apollonius Rhodius impute a ſimilar practice to the antient inhabitants of Colchis, a country near Pontus in Aſia, now called Mingelia; except that among them this manner of diſpoſing of the dead did not extend to both ſexes: the women they buried; but the men they wrapped in a hide, and hung up in the air by a chain. This practice among the Colchians is referred to a religious cauſe. The principal objects of their worſhip were the Earth and the Air; and it is ſuppoſed that, in conſequence of ſome ſuperſtitious notion, they devoted their dead to both. Whether the natives of Otaheite had any notion of the ſame kind we were never able certainly to determine; but we ſoon diſcovered, that the repoſitories of their dead were alſo places of worſhip. Upon this occaſion it may be obſerved, that nothing can be more abſurd than the notion that the happineſs or miſery of a future life depends, in any degree, upon the diſpoſition of the body when the ſtate of probation is paſt; yet that nothing is more general than a ſolicitude about it. However cheap we may hold any funeral rites which cuſtom has not familiarized, or ſuperſtition rendered ſacred, moſt men gravely deliberate how to prevent their body from being broken by the mattock and devoured by the worm, when it is no longer capable of ſenſation; and purchaſe a place for it in holy ground, when they believe the lot of its future exiſtence to be irrevocably determined. So ſtrong is the aſſociation of pleaſing or painful ideas with certain opinions and actions which affect us while we live, that we involuntarily act as if it was equally certain that they would affect us in the ſame manner when we are dead, though this is an opinion that nobody will maintain. Thus it happens, that the deſire of preſerving from reproach even the name that we leave behind us, or of procuring it honour, is one of the moſt powerful principles of action, among the inhabitants of the moſt ſpeculative and enlightened nations. Poſthumous reputation, upon every principle, muſt be acknowledged to have no influence upon the dead; yet the deſire of obtaining and ſecuring it, no force of reaſon, no habits of thinking can ſubdue, except in thoſe whom habitual baſeneſs and guilt have rendered indifferent to honour and ſhame while they lived. This indeed ſeems to be among the happy imperfections of our nature, upon which the general good of ſociety in a certain meaſure depends; for as ſome crimes are ſuppoſed to be prevented by hanging the body of the criminal in chains after he is dead, ſo in conſequence of the ſame aſſociation of ideas, much good is procured to ſociety, and much evil prevented, by a deſire of preventing diſgrace or procuring honour to a name, when nothing but a name remains.

Perhaps no better uſe can be made of reading an account of manners altogether new, by which the follies and abſurdities of mankind are taken out of that particular connection in which habit has reconciled them to us, than to conſider in how many inſtances they are eſſentially the ſame. When an honeſt devotee of the Church of Rome reads, that there are Indians on the banks of the Ganges, who believe that they ſhall ſecure the happineſs of a future ſtate by dying with a cow's tail in their hands, he laughs at their folly and ſuperſtition; and if theſe Indians were to be told, that there are people upon the continent of Europe, who imagine that they ſhall derive the ſame advantage from dying with the ſlipper of a St. Francis upon their foot, they would laugh in their turn. But if, when the Indian heard the account of the Catholic, and the Catholic that of the Indian, each was to reflect, that there was no difference between the abſurdity of the ſlipper and of the tail; but that the veil of prejudice and cuſtom, which covered it in their own caſe, was withdrawn in the other, they would turn their knowledge to a profitable purpoſe.

Having obſerved that bread-fruit had for ſome days been brought in leſs quantities than uſual, we enquired the reaſon; and were told, that there being a great ſhow of fruit upon the trees, they had been thinned all at once, in order to make a kind of ſour paſte, which the natives call *Mahie*, and which, in conſequence of having undergone a fermentation, will keep a conſiderable time, and ſupply them with food when no ripe fruit is to be had.

On the 10th, the ceremony was to be performed, in honour of the old woman whoſe ſepulchral tabernacle has juſt been deſcribed, by the chief mourner; and Mr. Banks had ſo great a curioſity to ſee all the myſteries of the ſolemnity, that he determined to take a part in it, being told, that he could be preſent upon no other condition. In the evening, therefore, he repaired to the place where the body lay, and was received by the daughter of the deceaſed, and ſeveral other perſons, among whom was a boy about fourteen years old, who were to aſſiſt in the ceremony. Tubourai Tamaide was to be the principal mourner; and his dreſs was extremely fantaſtical, though not unbecoming. Mr. Banks was ſtripped of his European clothes, and a ſmall piece of cloth being tied round his middle, his body was ſmeared with charcoal and water, as low as the ſhoulders, till it was as black as that of a negroe: the ſame operation was performed upon ſeveral others, among whom were ſome women, who were reduced to a ſtate as near to nakedneſs as himſelf; the boy was blacked all over, and then the proceſſion ſet forward. Tubourai Tamaide uttered ſomething, which was ſuppoſed to be a prayer, near the body; and did the ſame when he came up to his own houſe: when this was done, the proceſſion was continued towards the fort, permiſſion having been obtained to approach it upon this occaſion. It is the cuſtom of the Indians to fly from theſe proceſſions with the utmoſt precipitation, ſo that as ſoon as thoſe who were about the fort, ſaw it at a diſtance, they hid themſelves in the woods. It proceeded from the fort along the ſhore, and put to flight another body of Indians, conſiſting of more than an hundred, every one hiding himſelf under the firſt ſhelter that he could find: it then croſſed the river, and entered the woods, paſſing ſeveral houſes, all which were deſerted, and not a ſingle Indian could be ſeen during the reſt of the proceſſion, which continued more than half an hour. The office that Mr. Banks performed, was called that of the *Nineveh*, of which there were two beſides himſelf; and the natives having all diſappeared, they came to the chief mourner, and ſaid *imatata*, there are no people, after which the company was diſmiſſed to waſh themſelves in the river, and put on their cuſtomary apparel.

On the 12th, complaint being made to me, by ſome of the natives, that two of the ſeamen had taken from them ſeveral bows and arrows, and ſome ſtrings of plaited hair, I examined the matter, and finding the charge well ſupported, I puniſhed each of the criminals with two dozen laſhes.

Their bows and arrows have not been mentioned before, nor were they often brought down to the fort: This day, however, Tubourai Tamaide brought down his, in conſequence of a challenge which he had received from Mr. Gore. The Chief ſuppoſed it was to try who could ſend the arrow fartheſt; Mr. Gore, who beſt could hit a mark: and as Mr Gore did not value himſelf upon ſhooting to a great diſtance, nor the Chief upon hitting a mark, there was no trial of ſkill between them. Tubourai Tamaide, however, to ſhew us what he could do, drew his bow, and ſent an arrow, none of which are feathered, two hundred and ſeventy-four yards, which is ſomething more than a ſeventh, and ſomething leſs than a ſixth part of a mile. Their manner of ſhooting is ſomewhat ſingular; they kneel down, and the moment the arrow is diſcharged, drop the bow.

Mr. Banks, in his morning walk this day, met a number of the natives whom, upon enquiry, he found to be travelling muſicians; and having learnt where they were to be at night, we all repaired to the place. The band conſiſted of two flutes and three drums, and we found a great number of people aſſembled upon the occaſion. The drummers accompanied the muſick with their voices, and, to our great ſurprize, we diſcovered that we were generally the ſubject of the ſong. We did not expect to have found among the uncivilized inhabitants of this ſequeſtered ſpot, a character, which has been the ſubject of ſuch praiſe and veneration where genius and knowledge have been moſt conſpicuous; yet theſe were the bards or minſtrels of Otaheite. Their ſong was unpremeditated, and accompanied with muſic; they were continually going about from place to place, and they were rewarded by the maſter of the houſe, and the audience, with ſuch things as one wanted and the other could ſpare.

An accident about this time was, notwithſtanding all our caution, very near embroiling us with the Indians. I ſent the boat on ſhore with an officer to get ballaſt for the ſhip, and not immediately finding ſtones convenient for the purpoſe, he began to pull down ſome part of an incloſure where they depoſited the bones of their dead: this the Indians violently oppoſed, and a meſſenger came down to the tents to acquaint the officers that they would not ſuffer it. Mr. Banks immediately repaired to the place, and an amicable end was ſoon put to the diſpute, by ſending the boat's crew to the river, where ſtones enough were to be gathered without a poſſibility of giving offence. It is very remarkable, that theſe Indians appeared to be much more jealous of what was done to the dead than the living. This was the only meaſure in which they ventured to oppoſe us, and the only inſult that was offered to any individual among us was upon a ſimilar occaſion. Mr. Monkhouſe happening one day to pull a flower from a tree which grew in one of their ſepulchral incloſures, an Indian, whoſe jealouſy had probably been upon the watch, came ſuddenly behind him, and ſtruck him: Mr. Monkhouſe laid hold of him, but he was inſtantly reſcued by two more, who took hold of Mr. Monkhouſe's hair, and forced him to quit his hold of their companion, and then ran away without offering him any farther violence.

On the 20th, Oberea preſented us with a hog, and ſeveral other things, among which was a dog. We had lately learnt, that theſe animals were eſteemed by the Indians as more delicate food than their pork; and upon this occaſion we determined to try the experiment: The dog, which was very fat, we conſigned over to Tupia, who undertook to perform the double office of butcher and cook. He killed him by holding his hands cloſe over his mouth and noſe, an operation which continued above a quarter of an hour. While this was doing, a hole was made in the ground about a foot deep, in which a fire was kindled, and ſome ſmall ſtones placed in layers alternately with the wood to heat? the dog was then ſinged, by holding him over the fire, and, by ſcraping him with a ſhell, the hair taken of as clean as if he had been ſcalded in hot water: He was then cut up with the ſame inſtrument, and his entrails being taken out, were ſent to the Sea, where being carefully waſhed, they were put into cocoa-nut ſhells, with what blood had come from the body: When the hole was ſufficiently heated, the fire was taken out, and ſome of the ſtones, which were not ſo hot as to diſcolour any thing that they touched, being placed at the bottom, were covered with green leaves: The dog, with the entrails was then placed upon the leaves, and other leaves being laid upon them, the whole was covered with the reſt of the hot ſtones, and the mouth of the hole cloſe ſtopped with mould: in ſomewhat leſs than four hours it was again opened, and the dog was taken out excellently baked, and we all agreed that he made a very good diſh. The dogs which are here bred to be eaten, taſte no animal food, but are kept wholly upon bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, and other vegetables of the like kind: All the fleſh and fiſh eaten by the inhabitants is dreſſed in the ſame way.

BRIDGETOWN, (*Barbados*) *Jan.* 14.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Nov. 20. 1773.

"WE have at this time a moſt noble proſpect for a crop throughout this iſland, having been bleſſed with frequent ſhowers. I am ſorry to ſay, we are very ſickly all over the country, the yellow fever reigns with violence, and people die very faſt."

ST. GEORGE'S, (*Grenada*) *Jan.* 1.

John Melvill, Eſq; formerly of this iſland, and now of Tobago, planter, has contrived a method of making ſugar-boilers to boil on iron furnaces and frames, for which he has obtained his Majeſty's patent. The invention will, in all likelihood, be attended with great advantages, as the furnaces are ſo contrived as to ſave a very conſiderable expence in maſon work and fewel. They will laſt for many years, and if a boiler gives way in time of crop, it can be replaced in an inſtant, with another caſt in the ſame mould.

Orders are lately arrived from France, to carry the edicts againſt ſmuggling in the Weſt-Indies into the ſtricteſt execution, which has been done ſo effectually, that the Dutch at St Euſtatia, are deprived of the moſt valuable branch of their commerce. At Guadaloupe every maſter of a Merchantman is appointed a Cuſtom Houſe officer; and as it is their intereſt to prevent illicit trade, they are ſo vigilant that a ſmuggler dares not appear on the coaſt. Were ſimilar meaſures taken here, we ſhould not have ſo much reaſon to complain of the dullneſs of trade, and the ſcarcity of money; as the immenſe quantities of prohibited goods, eſpecially dry goods, which are daily poured into this iſland, and publickly hawked about the country, cannot fail to drain us of our caſh, as well as be very detrimental to the fair trader, and to the manufactures of the Mother Country.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South-Carolina,*) *Dec.* 24.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that the merchants of this town have formed themſelves into a ſociety by the name of the *Charleſtown Chamber of Commerce*: An inſtitution which cannot fail of being highly advantageous to the intereſts of the province. John Savage, Eſq; is elected Preſident. Miles Brewton, Vice Preſident, David Deas, Eſq; Treaſurer, and Mr. John Hopton, Secretary, of the ſaid ſociety.

A ſchooner named the Dove, from Africa, with about one hundred Negroes on board for St. Auguſtine, was loſt in the night of the 18th of laſt month on the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, about a league to the ſouthward of Smyrna; the Maſter, two mariners, and about eighty of the negroes were drowned, the others ſwam aſhore. The ſchooner went immediately to pieces.

We are informed from St. Auguſtine, that two launches are immediately to be built by govern-

ment for the purpose of lightening vessels off the bar, and for towing them into the harbour: A precaution always taken by the Spaniards while St. Augustine was in their possession.

We are likewise informed from St. Augustine, that a dock yard is to be established at St. Mary's in East-Florida, for the use of his Majesty's navy in the Southern District of North-America.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 7.

The great contest at present between the friends of government and the friends of liberty, seems to be, whether the judges of the superior court shall receive their salaries as usual by the grants of the General Assembly of this province, or be dependent upon the crown for their support. Both sides agree that if the latter takes place, our courts of justice will be turned into courts of politicks, and those who for the future are to hold the stations of venerable judges, will be, equally with crown officers, under too strong a temptation to pervert law and justice, in compliance with the humour or interest of a weak or corrupted British Minister.

Extract of a letter from Plimouth, Feb. 1, 1774.

Judge Oliver and Mr. Hutchinson came to town last Thursday, no doubt with intention to insult us, but to their great mortification, they never before met with so warm a reception.—On Friday evening the town appeared to be very uneasy, which alarmed the tories, who gave out that forty men armed were ready to defend Col. Watson's house, and indeed a number were there the greater part of the night, armed with loaded guns and kettles of hot water; but notwithstanding their vigilance, a tribe of Indians met at Col. Watson's and *Boot-cap'd* Mr. Hutchinson's sley.—Saturday morning some sour faces appeared, but not much said by the tories, the whigs continuing very uneasy that the consignee did not decamp and retire to Chessamuttock.—Sunday the *Consignee* went to Meeting, the people much dissatisfied: The worthy Veteran Capt. J—n with most of his family and several others came to our Meeting, declaring they could not worship with a man who had done all in his power to ruin his country.—Monday morning a general dissatisfaction thro' the town; Col. Watson much alarm'd, made it his business to talk with all he met, and assured them that Mr. Hutchinson should go out of town as soon as the sley could be repaired, and desired that the people would be patient till the morrow. The people insisted that he should go out immediately; and if Mr. Hutchinson had not gone off that afternoon, I dont know what would have been the consequence."

††† Let the enemies to their country, from the conduct and fate of the fugitive *Consignees*, learn, that it is unsafe to aid a *tyrant* in any attempt to *enslave* a people *born and determined to remain free.*

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 5, 1774.

Ordered, that Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Phillips*, Col. *Bowers*, Col. *Warren*, and Col. *Lincoln*, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of this session.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR speech to both Houses at the opening of this session, has been duly considered in the House of Representatives.

The equitable adjustment of the disputes which have subsisted between the English inhabitants of the town of Edgartown, and the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, respecting the claim to the island Chappoquiddeck, had the particular attention of the two Houses of this Assembly in the last session. A Committee was then appointed to repair to the place in the recess of the Court, and report the circumstances of that affair. Their report is daily expected, and we trust that the difference will be settled to the reasonable satisfaction of the Indians before the close of the present session.

With pleasure we hear from your Excellency, that there is reason to expect his Majesty's confirmation of the settlement of the western line of this province, where it is bounded on the eastern line of the province of New-York. This settlement, not only tends to bring to an issue, a dispute which has been the source of much mischief, but also to establish harmony between his Majesty's colonies; upon which their own safety and welfare, as well as the interest of Great-Britain, at this juncture more especially, so much depends.

It affords great satisfaction to this House, to find, that his Majesty has been pleased to put an end to an undue claim heretofore made by the Governors of this province; grounded upon a supposition, that the consent of the chair was necessary to the validity of the judicial acts of the Governor and Council. Whereby their proceedings, when sitting as the Supreme Court of Probate, and as the Court for determining in cases of marriage and divorce, have been so often impeded. The royal order, that the Governor shall acquiesce in the determination of the majority of the Council, respects not the Council only, but the body of the people of this province. And his Majesty has therein shewn his regard to *justice*, as well as the interest and convenience of his subjects, in rescuing a clause in the charter from a construction, which in the opinion of this House, was repugnant to the express meaning and intent of the charter, inconsistent with the idea of a Court of Justice, and dangerous to the rights and property of the subject.

Your Excellency is pleased to inform the two Houses, that you are required to signify to them his Majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of Committees of Correspondence in various instances which sit and act during the recess of the General Court by prorogation. You are not pleased to explain to us the grounds and reasons of his Majesty's disapprobation: Until we shall have such explanation laid before us, a full answer to this part of your speech will not be expected from us. We cannot however omit saying upon this occasion, that while the common rights of the American subjects continue to be attacked in various instances, and at times when the several Assemblies are not sitting, it is highly necessary that they should correspond with each other, in order to unite in the most effectual means for the obtaining a redress of their grievances. And as the sittings of the General Assemblies in this and most of the colonies depends upon the pleasure of the Governors, who hold themselves under the direction of Administration, it is to be expected, that the meeting of the Assemblies will be so ordered, as that the intention proposed by a correspondence between them will be impracticable, but by Committees to sit and act in the recess. We would moreover observe, that as it has been the practice for years past, for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this province, and other officers of the Crown, at all times to correspond with Ministers of state and persons of distinction and influence in the nation, in order to concert and carry on such measures of the British Administration, as have been deemed by the colonists to be grievous to them, it cannot be thought unreasonable or improper for the colonists to correspond with their Agents as well as with each other; to the end that their grievances may be so explained to his Majesty, as that in his justice he may afford them necessary relief. As this province has heretofore felt the great misfortune of the displeasure of our Sovereign by means of misrepresentations, permit us further to say, there is room to apprehend his Majesty has in this instance been misinformed: And that there are good grounds to suspect, that those who have misinformed him have had in meditation further measures destructive to the colonies, which they were apprehensive would be defeated by means of Committees of Correspondence sitting and acting in the recess of the respective Assemblies.

It must be pleasing to the good people of this province to find, that the heavy debt which had been incurred by their liberal aids through the course of the late war, for the subduing his Majesty's inveterate enemies and extending his territory and dominion in America, is so nearly discharged. Whenever the House of Representatives shall deem it incumbent upon them to provide for any future charges it will be done, as it ought, by such ways and means as, after due deliberation, to them shall seem meet.

In the mean time, this House will employ the powers with which they are intrusted, in supporting his Majesty's just authority in the province according to the royal charter, and in dispatching such public business as now properly lies before us. And while we pursue such measures, as tend, by God's blessing, to the redress of grievances, and to the restoration and establishment of the public liberty, we perswade ourselves that we shall at the same time, as far as in us lies, most effectually secure the tranquility and good order of the government, and the great end for which it was instituted, the safety and welfare of the people.

From the BOSTON EVENING POST.

May LIBERTY *and* TRUTH *forever reign!*

ALTHOUGH I am an advocate for Great-Britain, I trust that the generous Americans will hear with candour what I shall offer in favour of the Parent Country. The principles of humanity not only forbid all injuries to mankind, but inculcate universal benevolence, and inspire the noble mind with ardour for the happiness of all his species. This humane affection will ever be warm for our own country and nation; nor will difference in sentiment, or injuries which arise from error in judgment, extinguish it. I therefore believe that the Americans, being animated with those manly sentiments which freedom inspires, will ever consult the welfare of Great-Britain; and if they should be thus generously disposed, they will permit me to point out what conduct in them will be most advantageous to Britain. Which, in short, is, *to preserve their own rights.*—This is the sum of their duty to the Parent Country, and the greatest favour they can do her; for if they lose their rights, she will inevitably be enslaved; and if she is enslaved, she will soon become a province of France. These truths are clear to every one who knows the state of Britain. Her unbounded luxury and prevailing wickedness are frequent subjects of declamation; but there are but few who are properly impressed with their fatal tendency, and her imminent danger of total ruin.—The riches of the East and the West fail to satisfy the demands of luxury, and the commerce of the world can never make avarice and tyranny say, *it is enough*—These evil passions are not to be satisfied, and therefore to cure them they must be opposed. I therefore, who am warm with love to Great-Britain, and make her welfare my study, give it as my best judgment, after long and mature deliberation upon this important subject, that the colonies cannot so effectually promote the interest of Britain, as by preserving all their rights and liberties intire, and opposing every encroachment upon them; for this will rouse the dormant spirit of liberty in England, give a check to luxury and a spring to virtue; it will animate the good and restrain the bad; it will open the eyes of the people to see their injuries, and stimulate them to obtain a redress.—It is evident to a demonstration, that the establishment of arbitrary power in America (as hath been wickedly attempted) would eventually be the destruction of Britain; and therefore the Americans are bound by the double obligation of duty to *themselves* and to the *Parent Country*, to preserve inviolate all the rights of humanity. Thus it appears, that Great-Britain is under the strongest bond of duty and gratitude, to return her grateful acknowledgments to the Americans, for their virtuous and manly exertions in the great cause of Liberty.

A FRIEND TO BRITAIN.

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 14.

Capt. Hynshaw, from Gibraltar, but last from the West-Indies informs us, that about the 20th of October last, a Leghorn frigate of 36 guns, took and brought into Gibraltar, a Mooriſh frigate of 26 guns and 280 men, and drove ashore three others of the same sort at Cape Spartell, and that many of their people were drowned.

Capt. Hynshaw touched at the Isle of May for water, and was told of a pirate sloop being off that island, mounting 8 guns, commanded by a Frenchman, and 'twas said she came from Coracoa; had taken some provisions out of two whaling sloops, took the Captains on board his vessel, shewed them a large quantity of dry goods, and desired they might pay themselves; and that it was imagined the pirate had taken the goods out of a schooner that was a tender to a ship from Liverpool that had been on that coast.

Capt. Hynshaw sailed from the West-Indies in company with the brig Friendship, Capt. Illingsworth, for Philadelphia, who arrived here last Friday night, not being able to get into the Capes of Delaware.

Capt. Raynolds from Tobago, the first of January spoke with Capt. M'Eyres, from Dominica, in the snow Union, bound for Philadelphia, all well on board; and a few days ago with a schooner, lumber loaded, but did not learn the Captain's name.

Feb. 17. The business of Kayashoto, the great Ohio Chief, accompanied by several other principal Indians, with Sir William Johnson, Bart. was to deliver the substance of several conferences held amongst the Indians at and near the Ohio, whither he is returned with several speeches, belts, &c. from Sir William, tending to produce a change in the conduct of those who have lately been disposed to create troubles in that quarter; and the Indians to the northward have, on their parts, sent some spirited messages to those unruly people.

We are informed the inhabitants of Canada have sent over to England a petition praying for the establishment of a legislature in that province.

Letters by Monday's post from Boston intimate his Excellency Governor Hutchinson's intentions of embarking for England upon the close of the present session of the great and general court.

We hear the 48th regiment is arrived, from Ireland, at the Grenades, to relieve the 70th battalion, which is to embark for England in the transports that brought the former.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 21.

MARRIED. MIERS FISHER, Esq; Attorney at Law, to Miss SALLY REDWOOD, daughter of Mr. William Redwood, Merchant, formerly of Rhode-Island, but now of this city.

Several pieces have been lately sent to the printer for publication, some of which are too long for a News-paper, and others cannot be inserted before he hasan opportunity of speaking with their authors.

*** Ready Money given for clean linen rags, by the Printer hereof.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Dickenson, J. Johnson, Letterkenny,

CLEARED.

Sloop Carlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia.

City of Philadelphia, February 14, 1774.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

Whitebread lb.oz	*Midd'. do. lb. oz*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d.loafis0 6¾	1d.loafis0 7½	1d.loafis0 10½
2d.ditto,0 13½	2d.ditto, 0 14¾	2d.ditto, 1 4½
4d.ditto,1 10½	4d.ditto, 1 13½	4d.ditto, 2 9
8d.ditto,3 5	8d.ditto, 3 11	8d.ditto, 5 2
12d.ditto,4 15½	12d.ditto, 5 8½	12d.ditto, 7 11

THE CITIZEN. No. I.

Quid verum atque decens curo & rogo, & omnis in hoc sum:
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possum.
HORACE.

WHEN a man undertakes to hold a literary intercourse with the public, he is generally accused both of folly and arrogance—folly in attempting what has been so often attempted in vain, and arrogance in wishing to be thought wiser than his neighbours. Indeed the sad fate of the many periodical papers which have been begun in different parts of our continent, is but poor encouragement to undertake a task in which so many writers abler than myself have failed—But as I have reason to think my motives for writing are different from theirs, I flatter myself with better success. If we consider that most of them took up the pen from a desire of being known and honoured, we need not wonder that they soon laid it down. The cold indifference with which they are first received, chills the ardor which prompted the undertaking, and as Fame was the only object of their pursuit, they quit with disgust a track in which they imagine she is not to be found. The Essayist who now a-days writes with the hope of popular applause, will find himself most sadly mistaken: The generality of readers, offended at the professions of wisdom he appears to make, resolve with themselves to discourage his attempts, and deny him the approbation they imagine he covets. As to myself, I have no such end in view; my ears are now too old to be tickled with the feather of applause, and I am too well acquainted with the world to expect or desire it. As the Citizen therefore is no candidate for praise, may he not venture to promise himself a better reception and a longer life, than most of his American predecessors? The consciousness of his intentions being upright, will support him in his labours, and serve to console him, should they prove unsuccessful.

To prevent this misfortune, and as far as possible to insure them success, it may be *necessary* to give a short account of myself; for there are readers of a certain cast, to whom no writer is acceptable with whose character they are unacquainted, and therefore they insist upon knowing his history, be it ever so insignificant. Though I am heartily obliged to this kind curiosity, which gives me so fair an opportunity of praising myself, yet to satisfy it now would be exceeding the bounds I have prescribed to myself; for as I intend my visits shall be frequent, so I am determined they shall not be long: I must therefore postpone it till some future paper, and shall conclude this with a short sketch of my intended labours.

And here I shall not follow the example of several of my predecessors, who, after having presented the public with a pompous bill of fare, were so far from providing the rich entertainment they promised, that they provided none at all—but shall rather imitate him who, as Horace tells us,

"*Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem*
"*Cogitat.*"

I shall therefore only in general say, that I shall endeavour to make "Truth and Decency my constant care and enquiry"—to raise the head of modest Merit and recommend it to the notice of the world—to intice the young to the practice of Virtue, by drawing her in her genuine charms, and to deter them from following Vice, by plucking off the mask that conceals her deformity. The gay world shall frequently be the subject of my speculation, from whence I shall strive to banish the fashionable follies, by laughing them out of countenance; and perhaps I may now and then devote a paper to the sole use of the Ladies, for whom I have the sincerest esteem and most profound veneration.

That I may be the better enabled to carry on this design, I would beg the correspondence of all such as wish to encourage it. Having set up the standard, I invite every virtuous Pennsylvanian to enlist under my banners, and to combat the numerous train of vices which begin to infest our city. After having so successfully repelled the attacks of Slavery, let us not spare its accursed associates. Remember, my countrymen, that America cannot long be the land of Freedom, unless it be the land of Virtue.

D.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At NINE O'CLOCK, at

JAMES LOUGHEAD'S

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will begin the SALE of a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

SUPER and superfine broadcloths, in patterns and pieces; best 10 4 rose blankets; mens, youths and boys felt hats; mens, womens, boys and girls cotton and thread hose, &c. together with houshold and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel, silver watches, silver handled knives and forks in cases, &c. &c. &c.

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

The 24th Instant, at ONE O'CLOCK, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES'S

VENDUE-STORE,

The corner of Vine and Second-streets, will begin the SALE of a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongst which are

FINE and coarse broadcloths, bearskins and duffils, napt coatings; linen and cotton checks; striped and spotted lawns, silk gauzes, superfine clear lawns and cambricks; India persians, bandanno handkerchiefs, tape bordered ditto, taffaties; diaper and damask tablecloths; worsted breeches patterns; sewing silks; powder blue; Hyson tea in canisters, &c. &c. Also, a quantity of PLATE, consisting of silver waiters, tankards, coffee and tea pots, salts, tea spoons, cream jugs, silver cans, punch strainers and ladles, soup basons, &c. &c. Houshold and kitchen Furniture, Wearing Apparel.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1774.

THIS is to inform the Public, that GRACE PARKER, from London, is removed from Pewter-platter Alley to Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where she will open a school on Monday the 28th instant, to teach young ladies reading and spelling, and all sorts of needle work in the best and neatest manner. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to intrust their children to her care, will much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

GRACE PARKER.

A BILLIARD TABLE

TO BE SOLD.

Enquire of the Printer.

WAS FOUND,

A DUTCH BIBLE and PRAYER BOOK. The owner, by applying to the Printer hereof, and proving his property, may have them again.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the house of the subscriber, on Monday the 14th inst. two small SILVER WAITERS, London made, crest, neck and head of a unicorn. Whoever will discover the thief, so that he or she may be prosecuted to conviction, and recover and deliver the waiters to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the waiters. Silversmiths and others, to whom such may be offered for sale, are requested to stop them.

J. M. NESBITT.

WANTED,

To attend a STORE in an agreeable part of the country,

A YOUNG MAN who understands the retail business, that can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty, and speaks the Dutch language. Such a person, by applying to the printer hereof, will hear of good encouragement.

ALL PERSONS that are indebted to the estate of JOHN COX, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make payment; and all those having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be settled by

PAUL COX,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
CHARLES WEST,
} Administrators.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. WILLIAM PRICE, now in England, are desired to pay their respective debts to WILLIAM POLLARD, Merchant of this city, who is fully authorized by said WILLIAM PRICE to receive the same.

February 14, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

On TUESDAY the first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Ferry, on Province Island,

NEAR one hundred head of oxen, steers and cows, forty of which are good beef; horses, mares, colts and hogs; a large quantity of blue grass and clover hay; carts, plows and harrows, with sundry farming and grazing utensils; a genteel family waggon; a large quantity of wool, dried meat and candles; a good eight day clock, with sundry houshold furniture, and a good mulberry timbered boat, built to carry horses across Delaware. The terms will be made known at the place of sale, by

SAMUEL PENROSE.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

BOOK-SELLER, BOOK-BINDER and STATIONER, in Market-street, three doors below Wade and Hempill's store, WILMINGTON, has just now for sale,

A NEAT collection of valuable BOOKS and STATIONARY, among which are the following: Burkitt on the New Testament; Clark's Martyrology; Cruden's Concordance; Ostervald's Bible, with and without Apocrypha; Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols. Doddridge's Family Expository, 6 vols. Harvey's works, 6 vols. Clarissa Harlow, 8 vols. Sir Charles Grandison, 7 vols. Knights of Malta, 5 vols. Thompson's works, 4 vols. Pope's works, with cuts, 6 vols. Addison's works, 4 vols. Locke on human understanding, 3 vols. Garrick's works, 3 vols. Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Gil Blas, with cuts, 4 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Fable of the Bees, 2 vols. Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Swift's historical works, 3 vols. Buchanan's history of Scotland, 2 vols. Barrow's collection of voyages; Shaftesbury's Characteristics, 4 vols. Vertot's Revolutions of the Roman Republic, 3 vols. Spectator; Tatler; Guardian; Rambler; American Negotiator, or the different currencies of the colonies made easy; General history of Polybius, 2 vols. Bailey's, Fenning's and Universal English Dictionaries; a lady's travels into Spain, 2 vols. a Catalogue of the royal and noble authors of England, with lists of their works, &c. &c. variety of blank books, ruled and unruled; Morocco and Spanish letter cases; paper, quills, wax, wafers, penknives, money scales and weights, &c. &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold by said JAMES WILLIAMSON, a valuable little piece, entitled, "A Present for an Apprentice, or a sure guide to gain both esteem and estate," (price one shilling) a performance worthy the perusal of persons in every sphere of life.

BOWEN's SAGO,

So much and generally esteemed in the Royal navy, and in the African trade, as an anti-scorbutic, and the only cure for the FLUX, is, by special appointment, SOLD by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA:

THE uses whereof are so well known in England as to need no recommendation, being approved of by the Royal Society, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; by Dr. Fothergill, and several other persons of reputation.

Its good effects are likewise vouched by Captain Cook, of the King's ship Endeavour, Joseph Banks, Esq; and Dr. Solander, during their voyage round the world in the said ship, as appears by their report since their return.

N. B. At the same place may be had, BOWEN's PATENT SOY.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, situated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing stream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of superfine flour: Shallops of a considerable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With said mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling-house, Coopers shop, and stables; also, a garden, with other appurtenances suitable to accommodate a tenant. The situation of the above mentioned mill, need not be more particularly described, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the sale of flour of two considerable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premises, who will shew the same.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the estate
JOHN MORTON, } of Samuel Morton.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to dispose of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the most speedy and efficacious method of procuring purchasers, or payments of their several debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his house in Third-street, near Vine-street. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the said colony, having himself been a practitioner thereof for these five years last past, within the same.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, on the 11th day of this inst. (December) a certain WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a taylor by trade; he is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a sandy complexion, flattish nose, has lost his upper fore teeth, stoops much in his walk, talks much of his wrestling by the back, and is somewhat bald on his head: Had on when he went away, an old coat that is turned of a dirty colour, a light cloth coloured jacket, check or white shirt, cloth breeches of a brownish colour, blue yarn stockings, brass buckles, half worn shoes, and a good beaver hat. Whoever takes up the said WILLIAM WOODCOCK (if in Pensylvania) shall receive the above reward on delivering him in Gloucester gaol; if in any other government, (New-Jersey excepted) a reward of FIVE POUNDS on delivering him in the gaol aforesaid, to be paid by THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY proposes (the weather being suitable) to exhibit his course of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS again, at the College, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and the same on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to shew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone, from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrified by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an Entertainment of such a tendency, will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these Lectures are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-House, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each Lecture.

Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be defered till some dry evening after. The first Lecture of the course to be on Monday or Wednesday evening; second Lecture on Tuesday or Friday evening.

N. B. Next April Mr. KINNERSLY expects to have room in his house to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.

SPECIFIC DROPS,

For RESTORING HEALTH to MANKIND.

THESE valuable drops effectually cure pains in the breast, chiefly arising from colds, weakness and wasting of the body; phthisical and consumptive coughs; loss of appetite; hectic and night fevers; swelling of the feet or legs; hard swellings of the joints, attended with pain and weakness; swelling and hardness of the belly; griping and green stools; eruptions, boils and imposthumes; humour, spots, films or redness of the eyes; they purify, enrich and sweeten the blood, open the obstructed glands, and carry off gross humours. Its balsamic, cleansing, and healing properties, whereby it abates the too rapid motion of the sharp putrid blood; the rich, subtile and softening essence it contains; the ease with which it enters the lacteal vessels, is assimilated with the blood, and pervades the whole animal system, renders it the greatest restorative and friendly cordial perhaps ever yet discovered.

They impart a kindly warmth and due circulation of the blood, without heating, promote the secretions, and gradually remove those obstructions which are the grand cause of all chronicle diseases.

Of how much benefit to the world must this medicine be, which causeth all the necessary functions to be rightly performed, in which immediately consists that greatest sublunary blessing, Health.

Many children who have been to all appearance in the last stage of a consumption, have been perfectly cured by these drops, even when all other means had been tried in vain.

That these drops are possessed of the valuable qualities ascribed to them, many families in the city of New-York, and several other parts of America, as well as in Great-Britain, have happily experienced; at whose request they are made public, that their sulutary virtues and effects might not be confined to the narrow circle of private practice; and in order that people of all ranks may be supplied with a medicine of so great importance, a price is set upon it vastly below its real worth;—a proof that the Proprietor preferred the public good to his own private emolument.

After all, the author of these drops does by no means pretend to recommend them after the ridiculous manner of Quacks, under the pompous title of an universal catholicon, to cure all the diseases incident to mankind, but he dare boldly recommend it as a medicine which will always give relief, in the most dangerous small-pox, and generally cures the maladies already mentioned.—In a word, he is convinced, that it will be so powerful an advocate for its own worth, and so effectually plead its own cause, by affording that relief, and producing such good effects, that whoever once makes trial of it, will stand in no need of any other testimony to convince them of its efficacy, or of any other argument to persuade them to recommend it to their friends on every similar occasion.

The Specific Drops are sold by Mr. J. SULLIVAN, Druggist, in Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street; at Messrs. W. and T. BRADFORDS book-store; Mr. W. WOODHOUSE, Bookseller, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street; and by J. GALLAGHER, Merchant, in Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, at *Half a Dollar* each phial.

THIS is to give notice to EDWARD GREGORY, late of New-Garden, schoolmaster, that his son THOMAS GREGORY, is arrived here in the ship George, from Londonderry, and is now at the house of WILLIAM APPLEBY, Cordial-distiller, at the Stone Bridge, in Philadelphia.

N.B. Said APPLEBY has a large quantity of Cordials to dispose of at the lowest price.

Baltimore, Dec. 21, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

A NEW three story BRICK HOUSE, in Market-street, Baltimore Town; the lot on which it stands in fee simple. The house is 20 feet front by 34 feet back, and the lot runs 100 feet from the street to an alley which is 24 feet wide. It is situate in the best part of the town for a store, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchase money, on giving bond, with security if required. For further particulars apply to ROBERT WALSH.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

NOTARY PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office at the lower corner of Black Horse Alley, in Front-street, where all business in the Notary and Conveyancing way, is transacted and done by him as usual.

He likewise keeps an Office for the sale of real estates (which has been established and carried on by him for several years past) wherein are made regular entries of all estates offered for sale, and the terms on which they are to be disposed of; and where every other matter relating to the granting, buying, selling, and letting or leasing of houses, lots, lands, plantations and ground rents is transacted on the usual and most moderate terms. Plans of the said estates will be exhibited at the said Office, and such parts thereof as the owners shall think proper, will be advertised in the public news-papers: Plans of the said estates will also be shewn to any person, by THOMAS PROCTER, house-carpenter, on the north side of Walnut-street, five doors westward from the corner of Second-street.

To be LET on a LEASE for years or otherwise.

A handsome, commodious three story well finished brick house, situate on the west side of New-Market-street, at the north end of this city, containining 20 feet in front on the said street, and is very suitable for a private family; has a good piazza, with a brick kitchen and other buildings behind it, and a pump of good water before the door.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever.

One lot of ground on the north side of Branch-street, in the square made by Third-street, Sassafras street, Fourth-street and Vine-street, in this city, containing in breadth on Branch-street 54 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to a 4 feet alley.

One other lot of ground on the south side of Story-street, in the said square, containing in breadth on Story-street 71 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to the aforesaid 4 feet alley.

Another lot of ground on the north side of Story-street aforesaid, containing in breadth on said street 80 feet, and extending in depth 82 feet and a half to a certain 4 feet alley.

And one other lot situate on the east side of Fourth street, in the said square, containing in breadth on said Fourth-street 36 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet.

N. B. All the above lots will be divided into lesser lots if desired.

Sundry lots in the town of Richmond, on the River Delaware, next adjoining to Kensington, in the Northern Liberties of this city, all of which are very commodiously situated, a great number of them on the said river.

A lot on the east side of Front-street, between Pine-street and Cedar-street, in breadth on Front-street 40 feet 2 inches, and in depth 130 feet to Water-street.

A number of lots on the east side of Third-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, and extending in depth to Laurel-street.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever, or SOLD.

A lot of ground on the south side of Market-street, containing 20 feet front on said street, and 306 feet in depth.

A handsome two story well-finished brick house, and lot of ground, on the west side of Fourth-street, between Pine and Spruce-streets in this city; the lot is 40 feet in breadth, and extends in length to a certain —— feet alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A good brick messuage and lot on the west side of Front-street, containing 27 feet in breadth on said street, and 123 feet in depth, in a good situation for business, and has the privilege of a 6 feet alley into Walnut-street.

Also a house and lot on the west side of Front-street, between Mulberry or Arch-street and Sassafras-street, containing 25 feet in breadth, and in length 130 feet.

A plantation in the county of Bucks, containing 162 acres, within two miles of the borough of Bristol, having a large front on Delaware River.

Sundry sums of money to be let out at interest, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

PHILIP MARCIHNTON,

At his store, the fourth door below the North-East corner of Second-street, in Market-street, hath imported by Capt. Hardie, from Liverpool,

A FRESH assortment of yard-wide forest cloths; Hunters and lambskins milled and half milled fine beaver coatings; which he is selling together with almost every article useful for the season, at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. He humbly thanks his friends, and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he is determined to sell every article he has for sale on the very lowest terms, and to make it his particular study to merit their esteem.

He has also some very good Hyson TEA, which he will sell low.

GARRIGUES AND ROBINSON,

Have for sale, wholesale and retail, at their Grocery Ware-house, the south side of Market-street, and directly opposite the Meal Market, Philadelphia,

GOOD old Jamaica spirits; West-India and New-England rum; Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriffe wine; Coniac and other brandy; Geneva by the gallon, or in cases; Molasses; loaf, lump and Muscovado sugar; BOHEA TEA; coffee, rice, chocolate and mustard; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace; Cayenna and black pepper; indigo, starch, ginger, raisins, currants, cotton, powder and shot, white wine and cyder vinegar, lamp and sweet oil, and a quantity of excellent Glouceſter cheese. Likewise, a general assortment of scales, weights and measures, regulated and stamped according to law.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a Servant Man, by trade a blacksmith; he has four years to serve, and is fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, who can be properly recommended. Enquire of the printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some ill disposed persons, on the night of the 17th inst. (December) cut the curtain of the New-York stage-waggon in several places, and cut a piece of the fore part of said curtain entirely away: The above reward is hereby offered to any person who shall discover the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to conviction, by WILLIAM DIBLEY.

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,

(The FIRST ever undertaken in this province.)

THE encouragement already given to this undertaking, sufficiently testifies what sentiments the public entertain of its utility; nothing therefore shall be wanting on our parts to render it as extensive and convenient as the nature of it will admit.

We return our unfeigned thanks to those gentlemen who have obligingly assisted us with their advice on the formation of our plan, and will gratefully receive and endeavour to improve any hints that may be offered, for rendering it more compleat.

As it would take up too much of a news-paper to insert *very full* descriptions of all the places offered for sale, we request those who are desirous of further information, to apply to the Office, where the terms and all other particulars will be made known, by MATTHEW CLARKSON, EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,

The following PLANTATIONS, TRACTS *and* LOTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

A plantation in Apoquinimink Hundred, Newcastle County, containing 300 acres, very advantageously situated for trade, being within two or three miles of a mill, two towns, several stores, landings and different places of worship—is well improved.

A lot in the town of Soleberry, at the head of Duck Creek in Kent County, on which is a dwelling-house, and a well accustomed store.

Several lots in the town called the Cross Roads, also in Kent County—a great thoroughfare between Delaware River and Maryland—an excellent situation for trade.

The above places will be sold on reasonable terms, but a small part of the purchase money being required, with security for the remainder.

A plantation in Bristol Township, Bucks County, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, and fit for a gentleman's seat, about one mile beyond Neshaminy Ferry; it contains 162 acres, whereof 30 or 40 may be made meadow—the money not wanted.

A lot on the east side of Bowman's Lane, in Germantown, near the main street, containing about one acre, a two story stone house thereon, a well of excellent water, good garden and orchard of the best apples—fit for a summer retreat—very easy terms to the purchaser.

A tract of 300 acres and 98 perches, with allowance, on the river Juniata, in the township of Rye, Cumberland County.

A plantation in Oxford Township, seven miles from the city, containing 65 acres.

A plantation in Abington township, ten miles from the city, containing 125 acres.

A plantation at Point-no-Point, of 80 acres and upwards, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, and has many valuable improvements.

Several lots of choice meadow at Moyamensing, near the city.

A lot 14 feet front on the south side of Shippen-street, 40 feet deep, a little to the westward of Third-street.

A lot 49 and a half feet on the north side of Mulberry-street, and 112 feet on the west-side of Seventh-street.

Five lots, each 18 feet front, on the east side of Front-street, opposite Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, and extending 121 feet to Penn-street, bounded to the north by Joshua Fisher's garden, and on the south by ground purchased for a public market.

A plantation in Fallowfield Township, Chester County, containing 200 acres, 60 whereof are cleared, 7 of which are meadow, and 40 acres more may be made,—lies very convenient to several merchant mills.

A plantation in Kent County on Delaware, containing about 160 acres, 40 whereof are good marsh, adjoining Mispilion Creek, which is navigable to the place.—Sixteen acres of the above (of which 6 are marsh) with a dwelling-house, store and wharf, well situated for a store, or carrying on the shalloping business, may be sold separate.

The following HOUSES, *viz.*

Three on the west side of Front-street, one of them between Spruce and Union-streets, one between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, and the other between Sassafras and Vine-streets.

Three on the bank in Front and Water streets, two of them between Sassafras and Vine-streets, and the third between High and Chesnut-streets.

Two on the south side of High-street, one of them between Front and Second-streets, the other between Second and Third-streets.

A frame house on the north side of Story-street, the lot 21 by 82 feet, pays a ground-rent of 6l. 6s. per annum.

Two frame houses at the north west corner of Front and Catherine-streets, in Southwark, the lot 31 by 91 feet.

Two brick houses the east side of Eighth-street, between High and Mulberry-streets.

To be LET on GROUND-RENT.

Several lots on each side of Shippen-street, between Front and Second-streets.

A lot 40 feet on the north side of South-street, and 53 feet 2 inches on the east side of Front-street.

Several lots on the east side of Front-street, extending to Penn-street, between South-street and the east end of Lombard street.

Several lots on the late Alms-house Square, extending from Pine to Union-streets.

Two lots on the south side of Union-street, between Second and Third-streets.

Several lots on the east side of Fourth-street, between Story and Vine-streets, on both sides of Story-street between Third and Fourth-streets, on the north side of Branch-street between Sassafras and Story-streets, on the west side of Sixth-street between the west end of Cherry-alley and Sassafras-street, and on both sides of Third-street, St. John's street, and Second-street, just above the Barracks.

A lot 44 feet 9 inches front on the north side of Chesnut-street, about 72 feet deep, between Third and Fourth-streets, on which are two good frame buildings.

Twenty five lots on Second-street and the adjacent new streets beyond the New Bridge in the Northern liberties, very convenient for tan-yards, skinners, &c.

Several locations of valuable discoveries of land in the western parts of the province are to be disposed of.

Five contiguous lots, each 20 feet front, on the east side of Third-street, between St. Paul's Church and Spruce-street, and extending 183 feet in depth to Laurel-street.

A lot, 36 feet on Fifth-street, near Spruce-street, 50 feet deep, to be rented for 14 years.

Ground-rents to be purchased and sold.

Money to be lent on interest on good *real* security, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 123.

DUNLAP's

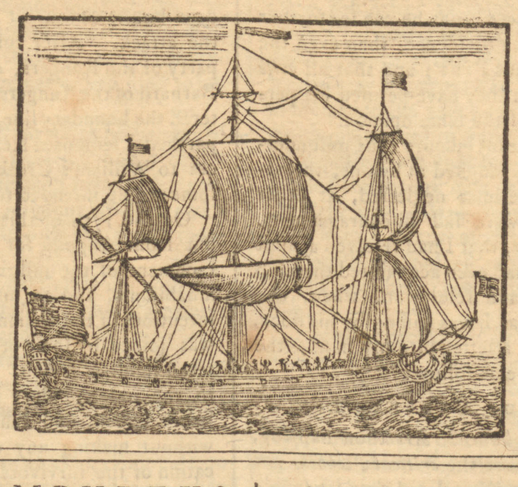
Pennſylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1774.



Printing Office, Front-ſtreet, Philad. Feb. 28, 1774.

STERNE's WORKS.

THE very great impatience of the ſubſcribers to theſe works for the *Firſt Volume*, obliges the ſubſcriber to inform them, that the delay in the publication of it is entirely owing to an unlucky accident, by which he has been confined and diſabled from work for ſome weeks paſt, and to the preſent great ſcarcity of *careful* workmen; he therefore hopes for their kind indulgence, aſſuring them that it is now *almoſt finiſhed*, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks, embelliſhed with an elegant *copper-plate frontiſpiece*. He further informs them, that the other volumes will be finiſhed in half the time this has employed.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Jun.

N. B. The new edition of Whittenhall's Latin Grammar, Sententiæ Pueriles, with ſeveral other ſchool-books, and all kinds of blanks and ſtationary, may be had of ſaid HUMPHREYS, either Wholeſale or Retail.

*** He wants a careful Journeyman to the printing buſineſs—alſo a clever ſober boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of JOHN GREER, late of Carliſle, Clock and Watch-maker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by JOHN MONTGOMERY, Eſq; merchant, in Carliſle, or by the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM OLIPHANT, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Thoſe perſons in particular who live in Carliſle, or the townſhips adjacent, who are indebted to, or have any demands againſt the eſtate above-mentioned, are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Mr. JAMES POLLOCK, in Carliſle, either on the firſt Tueſday, Wedneſday or Thurſday of April next, at which time and place the ſaid OLIPHANT purpoſes to meet them, in order to ſettle and pay ſuch accompts as ſhall appear then unſettled and unpaid. It is expected thoſe indebted will at the ſame time diſcharge their reſpective balances, or give their obligations for the ſame.

Wilmington, February 21, 1774.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and may be entered on the 25th of next month, being March, or ſooner if agreeable,

ABOUT ſixteen acres of arable upland, and about fifty acres of marſh meadow, both in exceeding good order, and the marſh well drained and banked, and under very good Engliſh graſs, together with a dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana River, near the Lower Ferry, and oppoſite the borough of Wilmington, and therefore very convenient to an extraordinary good market, which is held there twice a week, and would be exceedingly ſuitable for a grazier, or the purpoſe of a dairy. Any perſon who may incline to rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to PETER JAQUET, or JOHN M'KINLY.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and may be entered on immediately,

EIGHTEEN and a quarter acres of LAND, ſituate on the Lower Ferry Road, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's ſeat, and bounded by Schuylkill, from which may be had manure; it is convenient to attend the market, or milk cuſtomers. There are on the premiſes a young orchard of an hundred and fifty grafted trees, and a very commodious two ſtory brick houſe, with a kitchen adjoining, on a high and pleaſant ſituation which commands a view of the River. For particulars enquire of Mr. JOSEPH PENROSE, near the New Market.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Iriſh ſervant girl, who has two years and a half to ſerve. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE NEGROES, viz. a man and his wife, about 35 years of age, and a male ſucking child: They have been born and bred in the country, and are well acquainted with country work; the man is a good farmer, and very truſty and careful; the woman handy and active at houſework, cookery, &c. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBER wants to purchaſe, between this date and the 25th of March next, ſome NEGROES; men, women, boys or girls, not exceeding 45 years of age; either houſe-negroes, farmers, watermen or tradeſmen, that are real ſlaves, and no ways entitled to freedom. Any perſons that have ſuch to diſpoſe of, may apply to the ſubſcriber, at the London Coffee-houſe, on market days from eleven o'clock to one, or at any other time at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, the north ſide of the Barracks, oppoſite to the Bath. He will alſo want, about the 15th of April, a pair of good CARRIAGE HORSES, either greys, blacks or bays. Any perſon having ſuch a pair to diſpoſe of, will pleaſe to apply as above.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

NOTARY PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office at the lower corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way, is tranſacted and done by him as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an Office for the ſale of real eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral years paſt) wherein are made regular entries of all eſtates offered for ſale, and the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of houſes, lots, lands, plantations and ground rents is tranſacted on the uſual and moſt moderate terms. Plans of the ſaid eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid Office, and ſuch parts thereof as the owners ſhall think proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers: Plans of the ſaid eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any perſon, by THOMAS PROCTER, houſe-carpenter, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, five doors weſtward from the corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be LET on a LEASE for years or otherwiſe.

A handſome, commodious three ſtory well finiſhed brick houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of New-Market-ſtreet, at the north end of this city, containining 20 feet in front on the ſaid ſtreet, and is very ſuitable for a private family; has a good piazza, with a brick kitchen and other buildings behind it, and a pump of good water before the door.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever.

Five lots of ground on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet, in the ſquare made by Third-ſtreet, Saſſafras-ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet in this city, each of them containing in breadth 18 feet, and in length or depth 107 feet and a half.

One other lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Story-ſtreet, in the ſaid ſquare, containing in breadth on Story-ſtreet 71 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to the aforeſaid 4 feet alley.

Another lot of ground on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 80 feet, and extending in depth 82 feet and a half to a certain 4 feet alley.

Four lots ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, in ſaid ſquare; one of them containing 36 feet in breadth, and in length or depth 80 feet; one other of them containing in breadth 22 feet 4 inches and a half, and in length or depth 90 feet; and the other two containing in breadth each 20 feet 1 inch and a half, and in length or depth 90 feet.

Several lots ſituate on each ſide of Third-ſtreet, on each ſide of Vine-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet.—Alſo ſundry lots of ground on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Sundry lots in the town of Richmond, on the River Delaware, next adjoining to Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of this city, all of which are very commodiouſly ſituated, a great number of them on the ſaid river.

A lot on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Pine-ſtreet and Cedar-ſtreet, in breadth on Front-ſtreet 40 feet 2 inches, and in depth 130 feet to Water-ſtreet.

A number of lots on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, and extending in depth to Laurel-ſtreet.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever, or SOLD.

A lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, containing 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 306 feet in depth.

A handſome two ſtory well-finiſhed brick houſe, and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets in this city; the lot is 40 feet in breadth, and extends in length to a certain —— feet alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A good brick meſſuage and lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, containing 27 feet in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, and 123 feet in depth, in a good ſituation for buſineſs, and has the privilege of a 6 feet alley into Walnut-ſtreet.

Alſo a houſe and lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing 25 feet in breadth, and in length 130 feet.

A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, containing 18 feet in breadth, and in depth 52 feet. Alſo three frame meſſuages and lots; one containing 18 feet in breadth, and 52 feet in depth; another containing 16 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 52 feet in depth; and the other containing 15 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 52 feet in depth: All ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, and between Second-ſtreet corner and Walnut-ſtreet bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe and lot next hereafter mentioned, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth about 52 feet. Alſo one other three ſtory brick houſe and lot, at the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Market-ſtreet 17 feet, and in length on Fourth-ſtreet 34 feet. And alſo two other three ſtory brick houſes and lots on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt above mentioned, each of them containing 17 feet in front, and one of them 20 feet and the other 34 feet in depth.

Alſo a meſſuage, with a good garden and orchard thereto belonging, and twelve or twenty-four acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, about 3 miles and a half from town, and near the new tavern kept by Mr. Mullen: The orchard is well planted with extraordinary fruit, and there are likewiſe ſome fine pear trees in the garden.

A plantation containing 270 acres of land, ſituate in the county of New-Caſtle, near a mile to the eaſtward of the Great County road leading to Dover, near the head landing on Duck Creek, and about 2 miles from ſeveral landings and mills on the ſaid creek, 2 miles from Duck Creek town and 3 miles from the Croſs Roads town, and near to ſeveral places of worſhip and good ſchools.

A lot of ground in the town of Solſbury, or Duck Creek town, with a good dwelling-houſe and ſtore thereon, and is very ſuitable for a ſtore-keeper or tradeſman.

Seventy acres of land in and adjoining the town called the Croſs Roads, in Kent county; a great thoroughfare from Maryland to Philadelphia, and is well ſituated for trade.

Two tracts of good patented land in Mecklenburgh county, in the province of North-Carolina, containing 465 acres, well ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Kutabo River, and has ſeveral improvements thereon.

Five thouſand acres (being the one-fourth part of 20,000 acres) of good patented land, in the baſon of Minis, and province of Nova-Scotia.

A plantation containing 272 acres of land, on Buſkill Creek, 3 miles from Eaſton, in Northampton county, in the province of Pennſylvania.

A tract of —— acres of land on Monakaſy Creek, 6 miles above Bethlehem, remarkably well timbered, and on which 20 acres of meadow may be made with very little labour.

One tract of patented land, ſituate on Jacob's Creek, near where it falls into Youghiagany River, about 20 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres of exceeding rich land.

Four tracts of warranted land, in the forks of Kiſhkomanity River, about 25 miles from Pittſburgh, up the Ohio; one containing 391 acres, another 385 acres, one other 275 acres, and the other 358 acres; all very good land.

A plantation in the county of Bucks, containing 162 acres, within two miles of the borough of Briſtol, having a large front on Delaware River.

Sundry ſums of money to be let out at intereſt, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

ANY Gentleman, who is qualified to teach the claſſicks, by applying to the viſitors of King William's ſchool, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual ſtipend to be £.55 ſterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each ſcholar in the Latin ſchool: to a perſon, who ſhall be capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, will be given £.30 ſterling per annum certain, and £.2: 10 currency paid by each ſcholar as above-mentioned: to a ſcribe who can teach Engliſh, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 ſterling certain per annum, with every advantage ariſing from the ſcholars he inſtructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the houſe, beſides thoſe appropriated for the uſe of the ſcholars, with a good kitchen and cellar: theſe being entirely for the uſe of the maſter, will render it a very comfortable place of reſidence. Any engagements the viſitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no perſons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the above-mentioned ſtations.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Regiſter.

February 17, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Dromore townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 15th of this inſtant, a cheſnut coloured MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, with a white mane and tail; ſhe has loſt one eye, and has a pearl on the other: There were on ſaid mare when taken or ſtrayed away, a half worn bridle, and ſaddle with a blue cloth bound with white. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, and the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward, or FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STEEL, Jun.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, one JOHN PARMER, about nineteen years of age, ſhort and well ſet, with ſtrait black hair, thin face, his eyes a little ſore, had on a green coat, with white metal buttons and a ſtand up collar, an old torn jacket, old greaſy leather breeches, an old check ſhirt, white knit yarn ſtockings, a good pair of channel pumps, with yellow buckles; he is an old offender, and a great villain, and it is hoped this will forwarn all perſons from harbouring him: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Lancaſter. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to

D. JONES, in Walnut-ſtreet.

This Day is Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CASPIPINA's LETTERS; OR OBSERVATIONS ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS,

LITERARY, MORAL and RELIGIOUS;

In a SERIES of TWENTY

ORIGINAL LETTERS,

WRITTEN by a Gentleman of Foreign Extraction, who reſided ſome time in Philadelphia.

Dedicated to the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Eſq; of Buſh-Hill, in the province of Pennſylvania.

Elegantly printed on a fine paper.

GEORGE DAVIS,

Hath received per the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On MONDAY the 2d day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

No. 1. A THREE ſtory brick tenement, ſituate at the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, 17 feet on Market-ſtreet, and 34 feet on Fourth-ſtreet; it is a well finiſhed houſe from top to bottom, has three rooms on a floor, with good cloſets, a good kitchen and cellar, beſides two large vaults ſufficient for 15 or 20 cords of wood; ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent of 40s. currency per annum.

No. 2. A three ſtory brick tenement next the above, 17 feet on Market-ſtreet, and about 52 feet deep; it has good cellar room, beſides a good vault for wood, with a privilege of two alleys leading to Fourth-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 4l.

No. 3. A three ſtory brick tenement next the corner, 17 feet on Fourth-ſtreet; it has a good kitchen, and a vault ſufficient for holding 8 or 9 cords of wood; ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent of 20s. per annum.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick tenement next to the above, 17 feet on Fourth-ſtreet, with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, and a vault that will hold 8 or 9 cords of wood; there is on the premiſes a large new bake oven; ſubject likewiſe to a ſmall ground-rent of 20s. per annum.

At Mr. Mullen's tavern will be SOLD, on the 3d day of May, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a houſe and 24 acres of land; there are on it a good orchard with a variety of fruit, a good garden, and a well of excellent water near the houſe; it is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, near Mr. Mullen's. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe this or any of the above-mentioned premiſes at private ſale, may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at his office at the corner of Black-horſe Alley in Front-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, betwixt Pine and Spruce-ſtreets. The purchaſer, by paying one third of the purchaſe money at the ſigning the deeds, may have any reaſonable time for the payment of the remainder.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. Alſo to be ſold, a genteel Phæton, almoſt new, and a new light Waggon, with good gears for both. Enquire as above.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GENTEEL well made HORSE, fit for carriage or ſaddle, not exceeding fifteen hands high, of a black, bay, or dark grey colour, for which a good price will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1774.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY propoſes (the weather being ſuitable) to exhibit his courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS again, at the College, to-day and Friday next; and on Monday and Tueſday next week; to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this courſe, conſiſting of only two lectures, above forty curious and intereſting experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greateſt importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to ſecure houſes, ſhips, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is preſumed, be thought no inconſiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flaſhes of real lightning viſible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilſt under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric ſtone, from the Eaſt-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electriſed by being dipt in boiling water; one ſide electriſed poſitively, the other negatively. A curious repreſentation of the aſtoniſhing electric Eel, lately ſeen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric ſhock may be as ſenſibly felt as from a live one. A repreſentation of part of the ſtarry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric ſtars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to man; it is hoped that an Entertainment of ſuch a tendency, will meet with ſuitable encouragement. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who purpoſe to attend theſe Lectures are requeſted to be furniſhed with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-Houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's houſe near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each Lecture.

Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed ſhould not prove dry enough, the exhibition muſt be defered till ſome dry evening after. The firſt Lecture of the courſe to be on Monday or Wedneſday evening; ſecond Lecture on Tueſday or Friday evening.

N. B. Next April Mr. KINNERSLEY expects to have room in his houſe to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.

WAS FOUND,

A DUTCH BIBLE and PRAYER BOOK. The owner, by applying to the Printer hereof, and proving his property, may have them again.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPY. No. III.

By *PALINURUS PEEPER*, Esq;

———*Palinurus in undâ.*

VIRGIL.

IT is but within these few days that I have thoroughly recovered from a terrible fright I met with about four months ago. Scarcely had I launched my little bark into the ocean of publication, when I was attacked with a most violent storm of *criticism*, which had well nigh overwhelmed me in the waves. Curiosity, natural I suppose to every author, tempted me to repair to the *London Coffee-House* on the very evening after my first speculation had made its appearance. Anxious to know what kind of reception it would meet with, I fixed myself near a box, in which I observed four or five persons very attentively perusing several news-papers they had met with on the table. Now, thinks I, either my vanity will be gratified, or my pride humbled. For I must ingenuously confess, that, old as I am, I am not quite indifferent to the voice of fame. Nor can I deem it a mark of folly or arrogance in an author, to be desirous of pleasing as well as improving his readers.

At length a middle-aged man, whom I took to be a North-Briton from his dialect, holding the *Packet* in his hand, addressed himself to the person who sat next him. "Pray, Sir," said he, "de ye ken the owthor here, wha' steels 'umsel' "*Paul—ee—new—rus Peeper?*—" What, Sir," replied the person, who happened to be a little hard of hearing, "did you say, that *Paul you knew was a Piper?*"—"No, no," replied a young smart, who had been educated, as I was afterwards informed, at Oxford—"the gentleman asks, "whether you knew the author in the Packet for "this day, who stiles himself *Pale—i—nurus* "*Peeper?*" "Pale-eyed who?" says the deaf man.—O, Sir!" answered an eminent punster, who sat in the next box, bawling as loud as he could into the good man's ears, "'tis a fellow, "Sir, that goes about *peeping* PALIN, as the "*Greeks* say,—AGAIN AND AGAIN, according "to the *English*—or in the *vulgar* tongue, that "plays Bo-PEEP *in your house*, in my house, and "every body's house in town. May *Eurus* blow "and blast the fellow's peepers. For I see from "this first specimen of his, that he means to entertain the town with all the scandal that he can "pick up, relative to Governors, Counsellors, "Legislators and Corporation men, College, Li"brary, Tavern, Coffee-House, Balls, Assem"blies, and I know not how many other places, "persons and things, public and private, into "which he intends to pry for the sake of *ocular* "*demonstration.*"

"Very true"—replied a young graduate of our College and Academy, who happened to be sitting in the same box—"I am quite of your "opinion, Sir.—However, I think he had better "let the *College* alone. For I can assure him, if "he attempts to peep into the management there, "he'll soon raise a nest of hornets about his eyes."

This was too much at once for an old man, and a young writer—*Parce Senectuti!* I was almost ready to exclaim—I hurried instantly to another part of the room, where I found two Common-Councilmen of my acquaintance very sagely deliberating, whether Mr. *Peeper*, in the first place, was or was not a party writer; and in the second place, whether it appeared from his own words, that he meant to stand up as an advocate for the Corporation, against any person that had infringed or should attempt to infringe upon their rights; or whether he meant, under the name and character of a Member of that body to betray their cause, and furnish their adversaries with weapons to overthrow the fabric, which their venerable *Lycurgus* had empowered them upon *proper grounds* to erect?

Very alarming truly was this conversation to me; and I was really shocked to find two of my brethren endeavouring to ascertain my political character from a performance, in which I had most cautiously avoided every thing, that might be deemed to have the least tincture of party.

I had almost determined, in consequence of this storm to haul up my bark, and trust myself to the uncertain elements no more. However, after my fright was a little over, I began to flatter myself, that a *second* attempt, with less sail and more ballast, might weather a *second* tempest. I chose a subject of a *serious* nature; applied it *seriously* to our present circumstances, and closed with a *serious* mixture of religion and politics.

A few hours after its publication, I hurried to *Bradford*'s.—'Twas a dead calm—Not a syllable *pro* or *con*. Disappointed and discouraged, I kept my house for a few days. Upon hearing some time afterwards that a *New Coffee-house* was opened at the *City-Tavern*, I determined to drop in, one evening or another, in hopes of hearing some remarks upon my last publication, which, to my knowledge, had never yet been mentioned in the course of any conversation, either by friend or foe. I was the more eager to get to this Coffee-house, as I was informed that it was frequented by the *Literati*, and that I might be sure of meeting there with a knot of excellent connoisseurs.

'Twas about seven o'clock, P. M. I entered a new, neat and convenient room, well divided into boxes, furnished with tables, and elegantly lighted up. Not a single face was there, that I could recognize. Perhaps I had not hit upon the proper hour; for there were not above four or five gentlemen in the room. It may seem strange to the reader, but nevertheless, 'tis very true, that I had scarcely seated myself, when I over-heard a young gentleman, who was dressed in second mourning, reading No. 2. of the Pennsylvania Spy, to an officer, who seemed to listen with a careless sort of attention. To do the young man justice, I must say, that he read it with great distinctness and propriety. But he had no sooner finished, than he cried out—"Now, Captain, what think "you of this piece of *American* manufacture? I "fancy it would hardly pass muster even among "our Garretteers at home."—"Faith," replied the officer, "I listened with all the attention I "was master of; but, upon honour, I do not "understand what the author would be at."—"Why, I'll tell you, Sir, what he would be at," answered the young critic—"He talks a great deal "about Providence *universal* and *particular*—and "for what purpose? Why truly to acquaint you "at the close of his piece, that he can see further "into the schemes of Providence, than even the "virtuous and sagacious PITT; and that all *wise* "and *good men*, when they have perused his performance, will be of the same opinion."

To have my well-meant labours thus misunderstood, misrepresented, laughed at by one, threatned by another, sometimes neglected, at other times vilified—these were sad discouragements. The shock was so great, that I had resolved against a *third* attempt, and had even acquainted the club with my disquietude and resolution, when, one evening, my Printer, as I was passing by his door, hurried out, and slipt a letter into my hand, the contents of which were as follow:

To PALINURUS PEEPER, *Esq*;

WHAT ho! *Palinure!* Art thou napping, my old *Trojan?* Or have the *critical Mohocks* put out thy two *peepers*, and rendered thee incapable of standing any longer *in speculis*, or walking over the large field of observation, from whence thou didst promise us so many agreeable flowers and fruits?——Come forth, my venerable old gentleman—the storm is over—and every one is waiting with no small degree of impatience for *No.* 3. Surely amid the vast variety, which lay before thy speculating mind, some subjects might 'ere this time have been selected, which would have profited, or at least amused thy readers.—Give us a touch upon the times. Say something, that will make *the stricken deer go weep.* Let us have a merry or a serious lecture upon our prevailing follies or extravagancies. Don't fear the critics—for I do assure thee, that most of the circle of my acquaintance are of opinion, that though we can find *something to blame*, yet there is likewise *much to commend* in thy two lucubrations. If thou wilt continue to publish, thou mayst be sure of one constant reader, in

Thy friend and neighbour,

Chesnut-street, UCALEGON.
Feb. 10, 1774.

The public will sooner or later be made acquainted with the impression this epistle left upon my mind, and the effects it had upon my future conduct as an author.

T.

SAVANNAH, (*in Georgia*) *Jan.* 5.

YESTERDAY arrived the brig Neptune, Capt. Russel, with 50 passengers from Newry, and a ship from Bristol, with 300 more is daily expected. A French ship with sugar and indico was totally cast away among the Bahama Keys.

CHARLESTOWN, (*S. Carolina*) *Dec.* 24.

On the 2d of this month the brigantine East Florida Merchant, Capt. Lofthouse from London, with a valuable cargo for St. Augustine, after being at anchor about a fortnight off St. Augustine bar, attempted to get over; but it falling a dead calm, the vessel struck upon the bar, where she lay before she went to pieces, for about ten days, during which time about two thirds of her cargo was ashore, but considerably damaged, but happily none of the people were lost.

On Wednesday last the new Theatre in this town was opened with Mr. Kelly's Word to the Wise, and High Life below Stairs, with an occasional Prologue and Epilogue spoken by Mr. Hallam and Mrs. Douglass. The performance gave universal satisfaction; Mr. Hallam in particular, in Captain Dormer, displayed his extraordinary theatrical talents, in a most spirited manner. Indeed all the performers did great justice to their characters; but that gentleman's superior abilities were so remarkably striking, that we could not pass them over unnoticed. The house is elegantly finished, and supposed for the size, to be the most commodious on the continent. The scenes which are new and well designed, the dresses, the music, and what had a very pleasing effect, the disposition of the lights, all contributed to the satisfaction of the audience, who expressed the highest approbation of their entertainment.

Jan. 7. At the last assizes at Ninety Six, an information was exhibited by the Attorney-General at the instance of the Super-intendant of Indian affairs, against Richard Paris, for receiving from the Cherokee Indians a grant or conveyance of a large tract of lands, reserved by his Majesty as part of their hunting grounds. The defendant confessed the information, and was adjudged to pay a fine of 400l. and the grant to be vacated agreeable to act of Assembly.

The General Assembly is to meet here to-day. We hear the Earl of Dartmouth has by express command of his Majesty, sent circular letters to all the Governors in America, containing a number of queries relating to the Provinces where they preside, to which they are to transmit answers with all possible speed.

Last Monday arrived a ship from the north of Ireland, with 150 people on board, intending to settle here.

Jan. 18. On the 25th ult. a man named White and his whole family, (six in number) were murdered in his own house at Ogeechee, in Georgia. The perpetrators are supposed to be Creek Indians.

Jan. 28 Since our last we have had several alarming accounts of hostilities committed by the Creek Indians against his Majesty's subjects in the Province of Georgia.

The murder of the person named White and his family, at Ogeechee, on Christmas Day, formerly mentioned, served only to alarm the Settlements, and induced another settler named Shirrol, who proposed to make a stand against the Indians, to set about erecting a stockade fort, one side of which he had compleated on the 14th of this month, when a party of Indians, about 15 in number, came upon him about 9 o'clock in the morning, attacked and killed 7, and wounded 4 others; one having run off at the first onset, the people in the house were reduced to 3, viz. two white lads and a negro, who behaved with great bravery till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the negro had the good fortune to shoot one of the Indians, supposed to be their leader, as they immediately drew off without carrying with them the dead bodies of four of their number killed during the attack. After this Serjeant Stuart, with a party of the Rangers, came to their relief. Capt. Barnard of the Rangers, buried the dead, reconnoitered the boundary line, and returned, having dispatched Lieutenant Keating with a party of Rangers to William's Creek, near the old line, where some people intended to build a fort.

On the 17th of this month, Col. Grierson set out from Augusta for the Frontiers, with a detachment of the militia, for the protection of the inhabitants, and to make discoveries of the real intentions of the Indians. At Wrightsborough he was joined by some other detachments, and mustered in all 100 men. On the 20th they marched to the old boundary line, and encamped at William's Creek, and sent out parties who returned without making any discoveries. On the application of the survivors of Shirrol's family, 2 officers and 12 men were dispatched to protect them, and to assist in bringing off their cattle and other effects, who hearing of two or three Indians being seen within two miles of them, the officer who had the command insisted on their retreating immediately, and they returned in the night of the 23d to the Camp, where a Court Martial was holden, and the principal officer, being found guilty of breach of orders and neglect of duty, was cashiered. It was thought necessary to send another party on the same service, and Capt. Goodgion, Lieut. Grant, and two other officers, readily offered themselves, and set out with about 35 men. When they came within a mile or less of where Shirrol lived, they were surprized by a considerable number of Indians, who fired upon them from an eminence and killed Lieut. Grant, with 6 others, and wounded two, one of them mortally. The Indians were all naked and painted black, with a little red about their eyes, the signs of war. Their number is said to be upwards of 100. The remainder of the party got back to the camp a little after sunset, and immediately all the detachment deserted, except between 20 and 30 men, who had only in their power to assist the out settlers, in getting down the country to places of greater safety.

A letter from Augusta, dated on Tuesday last, January 25th, says, "It is now beyond a doubt, that the Creek Indians are our enemies, and that they mean to extirpate us if they can. They have lately killed near 30 white people, and it is generally believed there is not a trader left alive in the nation. All the people up this river are moved off, and this place is now become the frontier of the province. Col. Grierson, who has been out with a party of militia as far as Ogeechee, returned yesterday afternoon, after a small skirmish with the Indians, in which poor Grant and some others fell."

We learn from Fort Charlotte, that Captain Taylor, of Col. Savage's regiment of militia, was to set out, this day, with a party of volunteers, to destroy the Indian settlements on the Okonee and Ockmulgee rivers; a measure which many wish may not be attempted, as they are apprehensive it will be attended with fatal consequences.

This day a messenger arrived express from the country of the upper Creeks, with dispatches to the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian affairs, who is now in Georgia concerting measures with Sir James Wright, on the present critical juncture. The messenger was seventeen days on his journey, and says there were no disturbances in the Creek nation when he left it, the principal Indians being all from home. The late murders, it is said, were committed by the Cowetas and other lower Creeks.

Feb. 4. During the course of the past week, we have had various reports of several more people having been killed by the Creek Indians; but on enquiry, those reports do not seem well founded.

Among others, a report prevails that the Creek Indians have declared that they only wait till Savannah river is easily fordable, when they propose to fall on the inhabitants of this province.

It is likewise said, they give out, that they intend to do little or nothing further till the trees are covered with leaves, when they are to be joined by the Cherokees.

There is some reason to believe, that Lieutenant Grant was not killed in the skirmish with the Creek Indians, as mentioned in our last, but was taken prisoner by them, after being dangerously wounded.

The Assembly of Georgia have passed an unlimited vote of credit, to enable his Excellency Sir James Wright to take such measures as the present exigency may require; his Excellency has augmented the Rangers in the pay of that province, and ordered every third man in the militia to be draughted, in order to form separate bodies, to be properly stationed for the protection of the inhabitants.

The settlement of Wrightsborough was nearly abandoned, when an old Quaker, named Maddox, declared his intention of making a stand against the Indians, and was thereupon joined by some others, who, under his direction, immediately set about building a fort.

The people on the frontiers of this province seem resolved to defend themselves, if attacked, and are busy in erecting forts for the safety of the women, children, and those unfit to bear arms, as well as for the preservation of their effects, particularly the settlers at New-Bourdeaux. Long Canes, &c. a fort is also building in Prince William's parish.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has ordered the garrison of Fort Charlotte to be reinforced, and a large supply of ammunition and provisions to be lodged there for the relief and assistance of such poor people as may be driven from their habitations by the savages. His Honour has likewise issued the proper and necessary orders to all the Colonels of the militia; in short, every measure has been taken that the present circumstances of the province will permit.

WILMINGTON, (*North-Carolina*) *Dec.* 1.

The persons who on their journey from this province to Pittsylvania, (the new colony on the Ohio) were attacked in their encampment on Louisa river, and murdered by the Indians, were a son and negroe of Capt. Russel, and a son of Daniel Boon, of Rowan; John and Richard Mindenhall, of Guildford, and another man, name unknown. Their bodies were ripped open, but they were not scalped: A parcel of painted hatchets, war clubs, &c. were lying by them. As these unfortunate adventurers were on the hunting grounds of the Delaware and Shawanese, they are supposed to be the perpetrators of the massacre.

Arrived this week, the Sampson, from Philadelphia; the ship Margaret, Spear, from the Isle of Sky, with about 300 passengers, and a ship from Bristol, by the way of the West-Indies.

Newbern, Dec. 29. Yesterday the Assembly, without having passed any law, was prorogued to the first of March next.

Jan. 12. We are informed by a letter from Cross Keys, that on Friday night the 7th inst. the store of Mr. Patrick Travers, of that place, was robbed by some villains not yet discovered. Mitchel Carol, the store-keeper, who had been writing in the store, was found most inhumanly murdered, a broad ax was lying by him very bloody, and on the back part of his head, appeared a violent contusion. He was stabbed in five different places in the neck, and had several wounds in the head. The jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder by persons unknown. The robbers carried off all the dry goods of value, from the store, part of which belonged to Mr. Thomas White, lately imported from Philadelphia, to a large amount. This villany was not discovered till Sunday morning, the perpetrators having locked the door, and carried off the key. A subscription of 500 l. is entered into as a reward for discovering the persons concerned in this horrid affair.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 17.

It having appeared to the General Assembly, now sitting, that the Hon. Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, hath refused to receive his salary from the General Assembly, as usual, but hath received it as a grant from the crown, out of the revenue unjustly and unconstitutionally levied and extorted from the inhabitants of the American colonies; it is therefore resolved by the Assembly aforesaid, that the said Peter Oliver has proved himself an enemy to the constitution of this colony, that his actions tend to the perversion of law and justice, and have rendered him obnoxious to the good people of this province, therefore that he is disqualified, any longer to hold and act in the office of a justice of the court, and ought to be removed therefrom; and it was resolved that a petition and remonstrance be presented to the Governor to that purpose.

It is supposed the jurors will not serve, or be sworn, should Mr. Oliver offer to sit as judge; all the other judges have disclaimed the receipt of any salaries from England.

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 21.

Friday last the sloop Orley, Capt. Osborn, belonging to New-Haven, arrived here from Dominica, in 50 days, but last from Bermuda.—In lat. 31, he fell in with Capt. Stringham, from Dominica for this port, lying too under a Trisail, in a gale of wind; and on the 15th of January, lat. 31, 41, lon. 36, 32, he spoke with Capt. Holland, in a schooner from Antigua for Philadelphia.

With Capt. Orley came passenger Capt. Glassen, late of the schooner Polly, of Egg-Harbour, who informs us, that in the night of the 15th of January, outward bound, he was cast away on the rocks about 4 leagues from the island of Bermuda, vessel and cargo entirely lost, and that it was with the greatest difficulty the crew saved their lives; that the same day a large double-decked brig, with black sides and a brimstone bottom, came to an anchor near to the place where he was cast away, but that she was obliged to cut in the night, and was not heard of afterwards.

Capt. Lockton, in a brig from the West-Indies, for Philadelphia, on this coast shifted his bold, stove 10 hogsheads of rum, carried away one of his masts, and was obliged to bear away for Bermuda, at which place he arrived safe; as also a brig from Virginia in distress.

Saturday morning the sloop St. John, Captain Partridge, arrived here from Newbern, in North-Carolina: Last Thursday off the Capes of Delaware, he spoke with Capt. Holland, in a schooner, 15 days from Jamaica; and a few days before with a snow from St. Croix for Philadelphia, 15 weeks out.

Saturday afternoon the brig Mary, Captain Anderson, arrived here from Liverpool, in 12 weeks: He sailed from thence in company with the brig Union, Capt. Ross, for Marblehead; and spoke with the following vessels, viz. Jan. 18th, in lat. 23, lon. 55, a brig from Virginia for Antigua: The 23d, a schooner from North Carolina for St. Croix, in lat. 25, lon. 61: The 16th inst. a schooner from Saltertuda for Rhode-Island, lat. 23, 58, lon. 75: And on Thursday last, a brig from Hispaniola for Rhode-Island, off Barnagat.

The same afternoon the sloop Delight, Capt. Sage, arrived here from Turk's-Island in 16 days, and on the 13th instant, spoke with a brig from Virginia for Liverpool, all well: and left Capt. Pell in a sloop, and Captain Brown, in a brig, both belonging to this port, at Turk's-Island.

In consequence of several petitions lately presented to the corporation of this city, by the inhabitants thereof, for the better regulating the ferry from hence to Long-Island, have agreed to the following resolution, viz. a ferry from Coenties's market to the landing place of Philip Livingston, Esq; and Mr. Henry Remsen on Nassau Island; another from the fly-market to the present ferry-house at Brooklyn; and a third from Peck's-slip to land at the place last mentioned.

We hear the Tea lately sent out by the Honourable the East-India Company to South-Carolina, has received some damage by its being deposited in a damp store in Charlestown.

Feb. 24. On the 18th the following bill paſſed the Houſe, viz. entitled,

An act for the more effectual prevention of private lotteries.

By Capt. Shermerhorn, we hear that the Indian nations diſavow the late murders, which it is ſaid were perpetrated by fifteen Cherokees and two Creeks, without any authority from, or the privity of their reſpective nations.

On Saturday his Excellency the Governor gave 110 loads of wood, to be delivered out of the yard at the battery; 100 loads to be diſtributed among the poor, and 10 loads to the priſoners in goal.

No news of the Packet or Tea ſhip.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM TRYON, ESQ;

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Colony of New-York, *and the territories depending thereon in* America, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHILE we teſtify our gratitude to GOD, for the gracious interpoſition of his Almighty arm, in preſerving your Excellency, and ſo many branches of your family, in the late conflagration of the buildings in the fort, it is with a mixture of undiſſembled grief that we find ourſelves called to the melancholy office of condolence on account of your great loſſes in the waſting deſtruction of that memorable and perilous hour.

But pungent as our ſorrow is for this calamity to your Excellency, it might be alleviated by the generous ſympathy of a province that has a juſt ſenſe of the merits of its ruler, if the approaching minutes of your departure did not darken the proſpect we had of a more laſting felicity under your command.

It becomes us as the loyal ſubjects of a moſt gracious ſovereign, to ſubmit to an act of his pleaſure, expreſsly founded upon the royal approbation of its expediency for the public utility; and more eſpecially as you have inſpired us with the firmeſt confidence in your zealous attention, whether preſent or abſent, to the beſt intereſts of the colony.

It is nevertheleſs, with regret that we are obliged to look forward to the parting moment; for if integrity and generoſity, impartiality and condeſcenſion, prudence and activity, vigilance and independency in the chief Magiſtrate of a colony, are ſure pledges to the people of the common felicity, we have to deprecate your departure, as an event unfortunate to the province.

In teſtimony of the affectionate eſteem of a grateful city, we beg, Sir, your acceptance of this box, incloſing an exemplification of that inſtrument deſtroyed in the late fire, by which we formerly gave you a title to its freedom and privileges, and which you once did us the honour to receive.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN;

I TAKE very kindly this public teſtimony of your congratulations on the providential deliverance of my family from the perilous ſituation to which we were ſubjected by the late fire; and return you my cordial thanks for your warm and feeling expreſſions of condolence on the heavy loſſes I ſuſtained in that conſuming and deſtructive hour. The generous ſympathy of the province may alleviate the burden of my pecuniary injuries, but the loſs of uſeful papers, and a collection of every thing that I have been able to make, through a ſeries of years, devoted to buſineſs, muſt be irreparably laſting.

The favourable ſentiments this city entertains of the impartiality and integrity of my public conduct, gives me great ſatisfaction.

I gratefully accept from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, this early repoſſeſſion of a golden box, and exemplification of that inſtrument, which upon my arrival in this government, gave me a right to the freedom and privileges of a citizen. This honourable mark of diſtinction, was pleaſing to me at the firſt preſenting of it, but the uniform civility and attention of the inhabitants has inhanced the value of the teſtimonial, and my warmeſt wiſhes, whether preſent or abſent, will ever attend this flouriſhing commercial American city.

New-York, 22d Feb. 1774. WM. TRYON.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 28.

On the 20th inſt. the brig Charleſtown Packet, Capt. Wright, arrived at New-York, in 12 days from South-Carolina, by whom we learn, that the Lower Creek Indians and Cowetas had taken up the hatchet againſt the Engliſh, killed all the traders in their nation, and above 30 of the country people; that ſome parties of the militia that went out againſt the Indians, were defeated; that in one ſkirmiſh Lieut. Grant, and 6 others were killed, and two wounded, one of them mortally.

On Thurſday the 17th inſt. died at Greenwich, in Cumberland County, W. New-Jerſey, Doctor SAMUEL WARD, after a long and painful ſickneſs, which he bore with chriſtian fortitude and mild reſignation.—His virtues were of that ſort which demonſtrates the true grandeur of human nature—The largeneſs of his benevolence to mankind was ſeen in all his actions—He had a high veneration for religion—He was ſincere in his friendſhips, ſkillful in his profeſſion and moderate in his demands—He was punctual in all his dealings, affable, facetious, obliging in his temper, and being grounded in a good opinion of mankind, was through an innate modeſty diffident only of himſelf. He had acquired a genteel fortune, as well as the good opinion of all who knew him, when he was called from his numerous friends, and from an affectionate wife, to whom he made the moſt tender and beſt of huſbands.—— His remains were on the 19th, interred in the Preſbyterian burying-ground at Greenwich, attended by a great number of reſpectable inhabitants of all denominations, when a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hunter.

On Monday the 21ſt inſt. died at Cheſter-town, Maryland, in the thirty third year of her age, AUGUSTENE, the wife of EZEKIEL FORMAN.—Many of her acquaintance can teſtify that ſhe has gone thro' an uncommon ſhare of bodily affliction for almoſt 18 years paſt—and finally, very ſudden and unexpected to her friends about her, hurried (no doubt) from the bed of affliction to regions of bliſs. The writer truſts it will be confirmed, by all who knew her family concerns, that ſhe endeavoured to fill the ſeveral characters of chriſtian, wife, and parent, with reputation—not to gain the applauſe of man, principally.—Her grand ſtimulas was, duty to her GOD, and affection for her family. The latter have reaſon to know, ſhe was—and is not.——

On the 23d inſt. died SAMUEL SANSOM, Senior, late of this city, merchant, in the 67th year of his age.—He was one of thoſe early traders (of whom there are few ſurvivors) whoſe opportunities for acquiring a fortune were very great, but being of a diſpoſition bounded by moderation, and ſtrictly punctual in complying with his engagements, he was thankful for the enjoyment of a reaſonable competency, and uſed to ſay that he had enough.—

The patience and ſatisfaction which he manifeſted in his laſt painful diſorder were the happy conſequences of having paſſed through life, with a proper ſenſe of moral and religious duties, and a courſe of conduct conſiſtent with the neceſſary injunctions thereof.—

To him the approach of death was not with terror, his diſſolution was effected without a painful *groan*, and his end "the end of the juſt man" was crown'd with *peace*. He ſurviv'd an amiable woman, his wife, about five years, whoſe virtues were truly ſuch, as to intitle their poſſeſſor to the moſt reſpectful remembrance.

We hear that Mr. KINNERSLEY intends to continue his Lectures on Electricity no longer than this week, and till Monday and Tueſday next week.

The Citizen, *No.* 2, *in our next.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, ESQ;

Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Cæſarea, *or* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS of the REPRESENTATIVES of the ſaid colony, in General Aſſembly convened,

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of *New-Jerſey*, in General Aſſembly convened, ſenſible of the advantages ariſing from the detection of the gangs of villains, concerned in the making of a baſe kind of half Johannes's and *Spaniſh* Dollars, and in the counterfeiting of the paper currencies of this and the neighbouring colonies, receive with pleaſure your Excellency's congratulations on the ſtop, which has been put to the further progreſs of thoſe attrocious crimes.

Though it gives us concern to hear of the eſcape of ſome of each gang, yet as we hope thoſe eſcapes have not happened thro' the neglect of any of the officers of this government, or, if that has been the caſe, that a matter of ſo much importance to the due execution of juſtice has not only been fully enquired into, but alſo puniſhed in an exemplary manner, we are ſatisfied with and return your Excellency our thanks for the aſſurance, which you have been pleaſed to give us, that "no endeavours, on your "part, ſhall be wanting to have thoſe, who "eſcaped, apprehended and brought to juſtice."

It would give us pleaſure to be able to join your Excellency in opinion, that the robbery of the Eaſtern Treaſury had been brought to light; but, after having conſidered your Excellency's Meſſage of the 29th of *November*, and examined the papers laid before us, we cannot but think that this affair ſtill remains in an obſcurity, which we muſt leave to time to unravel.

We have taken into our conſideration the requiſitions made to ſupport government, and to ſupply the King's Troops ſtationed in this colony, and have already come to ſuch reſolutions, as the honour of the province and our duty ſeem at preſent to require.

Being perſuaded that nothing has "a chance to "contribute more" to the promotion of the public welfare, than a harmony between the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature, we thank your Excellency for the promiſe you are pleaſed to give, to cultivate it as much as is in your power, and we hope that you will always find us diſpoſed to do every thing which can be reaſonably aſked, that may have a tendency to preſerve the harmony, which you are pleaſed to mention to us as productive of happineſs to yourſelf, and may be of real benefit to the colony.

Houſe of Aſſembly, *By order of the Houſe,*
Feb. 10, 1774. CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to give the following* ANSWER,

GENTLEMEN,

I AM happy to find that my ſpeech contained any thing, which you could "receive with pleaſure," and I ſhould have been ſtill happier had you (as the Council did) beſtowed your commendations on thoſe public ſpirited gentlemen, to whoſe active zeal and abilities you, and the public in general, are indebted for the occaſion of thoſe congratulations, which have met with ſo pleaſing a reception in your Houſe.

But I am ſorry to obſerve, that though you are not diſpoſed to approve, yet you have no averſion to inſinuate charges againſt the officers of government. What officers you allude to, as having through negligence been the means of letting ſome of each gang eſcape, I know not. Every, one I believe, of the gang of coiners, that was taken, was tried, and ſuch of them, as were convicted, were puniſhed; thoſe of them, who eſcaped out of the province, were never in the cuſtody of any officer, but went off as ſoon as they heard their practiſes were diſcovered. Nor has their more than one of thoſe, who were apprehended for being concerned in the counterfeiting buſineſs, eſcaped from any officer of government, and that officer, an under-ſheriff, was ſoon after removed by his ſuperior. But as I afterwards received a repreſentation from the under-ſheriff, containing ſundry charges againſt the High-Sheriff's conduct on that occaſion, I ordered him to be furniſhed with a copy of it, and to let me know what he had to offer in his vindication. This he did in a letter or memorial, accompanied with ſundry affidavits, which I laid before the council, who were of opinion, that the charges contained in the repreſentation were not ſupported. However, being informed that the bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury of Morris againſt the Sheriff, reſpecting the eſcape of Ford, orders were given to the Attorney General to proſecute the ſame at the next court. If you know of any other officer of government, who is ſuppoſed to have been remiſs in his duty in that important affair, it would become you better to name him to me, that I may cauſe a particular enquiry to be made into his conduct, than to throw out a general inſinuation, which may happen to be applied to the innocent as well as to the guilty.—Had you not refuſed to enable me to ſend in purſuit of thoſe, who eſcaped from juſtice, my endeavours to have them apprehended might ere now have been attended with the deſired ſucceſs;—at leaſt, the attempt would have been a means of deterring others from the like practices, and the expence to the province would have been too trifling to merit conſideration.

I can, at preſent, only judge of the "*pleaſure* "it would give you, to be able to join me in opi- "nion, that the robbery of the Eaſtern Treaſury "had been brought to light," by the great pains which have been taken by a Committee of your Houſe to prove the contrary, and your approbation of their report. But I have, nevertheleſs, reaſon to think, Gentlemen, that it will not be long before thoſe dark clouds, which your Committee have raiſed to obſcure that light, will be ſo effectually diſperſed, as to afford you an opportunity of enjoying the pleaſure you mention.

I ſhould have had more ſatisfaction in your reſolutions to ſupport government, and to ſupply the King's Troops, had it not been for an intimation, in a Meſſage which I have ſince received from you, that your "ſubſequent conduct, in ſome "meaſure, depends on my determination" reſpecting the removal of the Eaſtern Treaſurer. It is therefore proper that I now tell you, that tho' you ſhould with-hold the neceſſary ſupplies for government, yet if you hope, by ſo arbitrary an exerciſe of your power, to compel me to act contrary to my own judgment, and the unanimous advice of the council, you will find yourſelves greatly diſappointed in your expectations.—While I conceive that I am contending for a matter that is juſt and reaſonable, and which not only concerns the honour of government, but the conſtitutional rights of every freeman in the colony, I cannot act ſo inconſiſtently with my duty as to give it up.

I ſhall be happy to ſee the diſpoſition you profeſs, "to do every thing which can be reaſonably "aſked, that may have a tendency to preſerve "harmony," manifeſted in the future tranſactions of this ſeſſion. You may be aſſured that I ſhall not aſk any thing of you, but what you may grant conſiſtently with your duty, and that I ſhall always be ready to oblige you, and the province, in every thing that is not inconſiſtent with mine."

BY THE HONOURABLE
JONATHAN TRUMBULL, ESQ;
Governor of the Engliſh Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New-England*, in *America*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this Colony, have RESOLVED *that they will aſſert their claim, and in ſome proper way ſupport ſuch claim to thoſe lands contained within the limits and boundaries of the* charter of this colony, *which are weſtward of the province of* New-York. And,

Whereas, purſuant thereto, the General Aſſembly of this Colony, by an act paſſed at their ſeſſions held by adjournment, at Hartford, *on the ſecond Wedneſday of* January, 1774, ENACTED, *That the Governor be authorized and deſired to iſſue a* Proclamation, *forbidding any perſon or perſons whatſoever, taking up, entering on, or ſettling any of the lands contained and included in the charter of this Colony, lying weſtward of the province of* New-York, *without liberty firſt had and obtained from the General Aſſembly of this Colony.*

I DO therefore purſuant to the ſaid act of the General Aſſembly, hereby ſtrictly forbid all and every perſon or perſons whatſoever, taking up, entering on, or ſettling any of the lands contained and included in the CHARTER from King *CHARLES* the ſecond, to this colony, lying weſtward of the province of *New-York*, on any pretence whatever, without liberty firſt had and obtained from the General Aſſembly of this colony, for that purpoſe.

GIVEN under my hand at the Council-Chamber *at* Hartford, *the twenty-ſeventh day of January*, 1774; *in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland *KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

JONATH. TRUMBULL.

GOD ſave the KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Schooner Nelly, N. Vallance, Antigua.
Sloop Kitty, G. Catton, Hiſpaniola.
Snow Penn, J. M'Caddon, Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

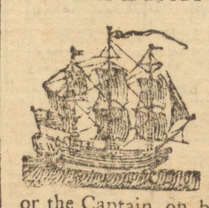
Ship Hawke, J. Guetcheus, Virginia.
Schooner Molly, J. Rees, Barbados.
Sloop Betſy, R. Harris, Virginia.
Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados.
Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork.
Brig Ann, J. Eve, Barbados.
Brig Ranger, W. Newbold, Dominica.
Schooner Elizabeth, B. Greenway, N. Carolina.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1774.

For ALEXANDRIA, in VIRGINIA,



The SHIP
KITTY AND PEGGY,
NORRIS COPPER,
MASTER;

WILL ſail in a few days, if the navigation is clear. For freight or paſſage apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or the Captain on board, at Shewell's wharf, who will take in Goods on very low freight.

A QUANTITY of EXCELLENT
PEPPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,
At 2*s.* per lb. by the bale, or 2*s*1 for any parcel not leſs than 25 lb.
Alſo new rice, indigo, flax and pimento.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The renowned and celebrated AMERICAN EDITION
Of the WORKS of
FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,
IN FOUR VOLUMES, large Octavo,
At the moderate price of ſeven ſhillings each vol. ſewed in blue boards, or nine ſhillings bound and lettered; the money to be paid upon delivery of each volume.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction of informing the generous ſubcribers to the above works, that the firſt and ſecond volumes will be out of the preſs in two weeks, and all thoſe gentlemen who chooſe to have their volumes bound, will pleaſe to ſend their names accordingly, to John M'Gibbons, at Mr. William Pollard's, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and ſhall have their names at large on the inſide of the cover of the firſt volume done in gold letters. And all thoſe gentlemen who yet intend to ſend their names as intentional ſubſcribers, are requeſted to be ſpeedy, that their names may be inſerted in the ſubſcription liſt.

Subſcriptions are received by Meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, Mr. John Dunlap, Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. Robert Aitkin, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, about 30 years of age, who can cook, waſh, iron and ſew well, and can do all kinds of houſe-work: She has a child about 5 years old, and the reaſons of their being ſold will be honeſtly told to any one that may want them; ſhe is as handy and valuable a wench as any in the city. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 25th, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory houſe and lot of ground, ſituate in UNION-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, with a two ſtory kitchen, and a good cellar under the whole: The houſe is 20 feet front and 21 feet deep. Likewiſe a very convenient two ſtory kitchen and waſh houſe, fronting on Pine-ſtreet, ſufficient room being left for a front houſe. The above lots join each other, and are ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds currency per annum. Alſo one other lot of ground, ſituate in Chriſtian-ſtreet, Southwark, near the river Delaware, adjoining to a houſe belonging to Joſeph Marſh, with a two ſtory kitchen, (having a good cellar underneath) erected thereon; the lot is 20 feet front, and 113 feet 9 inches deep; ſubject to a ground rent of 36*s.* currency per annum. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to CHARLES WEST in Wilmington, or to THOMAS SHOEMAKER and JOSEPH ALLEN in Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold, a few caſks of good old Jamaica SPIRITS, apply as above.

JOHN DALY,
DANCING MASTER,

Has removed his ſchool to Third-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes,

WHERE he continues to inſtruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in the ſcience of dancing, in the neweſt and moſt approved methods. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who ſhall be pleaſed to entruſt their children to his care, may be confident that he will be very careful of their morals and behaviour, as well as to inſtruct them in all the different parts of dancing, and that he will take particular pains to make them underſtand muſick. He attends the Ladies in the forenoon, and the Gentlemen in the evening, and aſks but the low price of Thirty Shillings a quarter, and no entrance.

N. B. He attends young Ladies at their houſes, who do not chuſe to come to public ſchool.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN SPARHAWK,
At the London Book-ſtore in Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL aſſortment of BOOKS, &c. among which are, Sterne's Works complete, in 5 vols. a burleſque tranſlation of Homer, 2 vols. Britiſh Theatre, 12 vols. Lyon's Muſic, or Note Books; Young's and Cole's Latin Dictionaries; Clarke's Homer; Guthrie's Geographical Grammar; Burn's Juſtice; Macpherſon's tranſlation of Homer's Iliad; Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, 6 vols. 8vo, Henry on the Bible; Common Prayers, of all ſizes and binding; a great variety of family and ſmall Bibles, both plain and elegantly gilt; ditto with Canne's notes; an eſſay on Moral Agency; Slavery not forbidden in ſcripture, 1*s*6; Tiſſot's advice to the people with regard to their health, 10*s*. Dimſdale's new method of inoculating for the ſmall-pox, 3*s*9; and a variety of articles in the entertaining way. A great aſſortment of paper hangings, writing and printing papers, parchment, blank books, the fineſt quills, and ſtationary of all kinds; maps of England and Wales, with the cities, boroughs and market-towns thereon paſted on wood, cut in many pieces of various forms, but ſo as to make the map compleat when put together, the whole contained in a ſmall box, 25*s*. deſigned to inſtruct youth in geography; thermometers; barometers; hydrometers for proving ſpirits; a new invented inſtrument for detecting frauds in gold, portable as a penknife; a new patent ſliding rule, which performs the ſame at one operation as requires 2, 3 or more on the rules heretofore; back-gammon tables, lined and gilt, book-faſhion; cribbage and ſolitary boards; battledores; ſwords and cutteaus; ſilk and leather belts for ditto; guns and pocket piſtols; knives and forks, with and without caſes; ſurveying compaſſes; caſes of plotting inſtruments; ſurgeons pocket and amputating inſtruments; ditto for the teeth; the neateſt lancet caſes, in green, dog and nurſle, ſilver mounted; tweezer caſes; ſpectacles; reading glaſſes; ditto for ſhort-ſighted people; a very good pocket acromatic teleſcope; pocket ſpying glaſſes; convex and concave mirrors; the beſt razors; boxes of ſhaving and writing equipage, very convenient for travellers; letter caſes with and without inſtruments; the neateſt pinchbeck buckles; ſtone and paſte ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; crewet frames, enamelled, green, blue and red; German flutes with mouth-pieces; copper ſcales of various ſizes; neſts of weights; money ſcales; tea urns, &c. &c.

Keyſer's pills, patent medicines and drugs of all kinds, as uſual.

At the above place may be had, a quantity of Weſt-India and New-England rum, eight months old; alſo window glaſs, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing near 600 acres, lying on Ancocus River, about 5 miles from the mouth, or where it empties itself into the Delaware, 5 miles from Burlington and Mount-Holly, and about 15 miles by land and 17 by water from Philadelphia, to which place many of the farmers in the neighbourhood go every week to Market. It formerly consisted of two large and one small farms, and might easily be divided again in the same manner, there being on it two good farm houses, and two small tenements: One of the farm houses stands on a fine healthy spot, has been lately enlarged, new roofed, and put into thorough repair. There is near to it an exceeding good dairy, stables, barn, stalls and sheds for cattle; an orchard, garden, fish-pond, some valuable fruit trees, and every conveniency that can be wanted on a farm. It would make altogether an exceeding good grazing farm, there being, besides a large range for young cattle, several fields of upland meadow, and about 30 acres of banked meadow, which yield a considerable quantity of good hay. This meadow has a double bank round it, so that the inward one is secured from being hurt by freshes and storms. The whole is in good fence, and divided into proper fields, having upwards of 20,000 cedar rails in the different fences. It would make an elegant COUNTRY SEAT for a Gentleman who chooses retirement, having a fine situation for a mansion-house, with a PARK containing about 175 acres, in which there are between 30 and 40 deer. There are several pleasant shady walks, particularly in a young grove of pines, where many more might be easily made at a small expence. A valuable breed of cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry, oxen and horses used to the plow, household furniture and implements of husbandry, may be had with the place. On the river side is a wharf or landing place, to which vessels of considerable burthen might come, and where formerly a large ship was built. This, it is thought, would be a good situation for a Country Store, and that near it there might be a good Fishery for shad in the season. Great part of the farm formerly belonged to the late Honourable *John Smith*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for *New-Jersey*, and the whole now belongs to his Excellency Governor *Franklin*, who being about to remove to Amboy, has impowered me the subscriber to either let or sell it. The title is indisputable, and time will be given, if required, for part of the purchase money. For terms apply to DANIEL ELLIS,
At BURLINGTON.

WANTED,

To HIRE by the YEAR,

AN elderly man, of a sober character, who has lived in this country some years, and understands the several branches of farming. If he has a wife who understands the management of a dairy, she may be also employed. Enquire of the printer.

CITY TAVERN, PHILADELPHIA.

DANIEL SMITH, begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the Gentlemen Proprietors of the CITY TAVERN have been pleased to approve of him, as a proper person to keep said tavern; in consequence of which he has compleatly furnished it, and, at a *very great expence*, has laid in every article of the first quality, perfectly in the stile of a London tavern: And in order the better to accommodate strangers, he has fitted up several elegant bed rooms, detached from noise, and as private as in a lodging house. The best livery stables are quite convenient to the house.

He has also fitted up a genteel Coffee Room, well attended, and properly supplied with English and American papers and magazines.

He hopes his attention and willingness to oblige, together with the goodness of his wines and larder, will give the public entire satisfaction, and prove him not unworthy of the encouragement he has already experienced.

The *City Tavern* in Philadelphia was erected at a great expence, by a voluntary subscription of the principal gentlemen of the city, for the convenience of the public, and is by much the largest and most elegant house occupied in that way, in America.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of very good LAND, containing 325 acres, besides the usual allowance, situate on the south branch of Bald-Eagle Creek, Northumberland County. The said branch is a considerable stream running through the middle of the tract for a mile, on which it is thought is a good mill seat.

Also, a BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Walnut-street, nearly opposite the subscriber's. The lot is 22 feet front on said street, with the privilege of a four feet alley, and building over the whole of the said alley. Enquire of
JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, pleasantly situated on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles of the city, with a proportion of meadow and arable land to accommodate a small farm. It will be let on moderate terms, to an industrious and sober man. None need apply but such as can be well recommended.
JOSHUA FISHER.

WANTED,

A SOBER elderly WOMAN, of a good character, a native of this city, (if a friend more agreeable) that is willing to do the business of a small family, and to take the charge of a house and furniture, during the absence of the family for the summer season. It will be unnecessary for any one to apply, except she can bring the best of recommendation. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a likely, active, indented Man Servant, who has two years and seven months to serve; he is very capable of acting either as a house-servant, footman, groom or hostler.

Also, the like TIME of an indented middle-aged Woman Servant; she is a compleat cook and good chambermaid. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1774.

AT the Mayor's Office in this city was taken, on suspicion of having been stolen, a quantity of SILVER. Any persons proving their property, and giving the marks of said silver, may have it, by applying at the aforesaid office.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, LOT and WHARF, situate in Water-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets; the lot is 50 feet in front on Water-street, and extends 250 feet, into the river, with the privilege of a public alley leading thereto: On the lot are an elegant large brick house, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth on said street 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet; a large brick kitchen and store, and two large frame stores, that will contain one hundred hogsheads. It is a very good stand for business, and is pleasantly situated, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening directly opposite from Front-street to the river. There is a ground-rent of Forty Shillings per annum arising from the adjoining lot, (now in possession of Mr. Buckridge Sims) that belongs to the estate. It is free from all incumbrances whatever, and in perfect order for a purchaser to enter on immediately. One half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may suit the purchasers, on giving security, with interest. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; at his house in Arch-street.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

BOOK-BINDER and STATIONER,

TAKES this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop in Water-street, a little to the southward of the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE's, where he carries on the book-binding business in all its branches, and where merchants, shop-keepers, and others, may be supplied with all sorts of account books made and ruled to any pattern, at the lowest prices. He likewise has for sale, a small assortment of stationary wares, consisting of folio and quarto post paper, fools-cap and pott ditto; quills, sealing wax, wafers, pewter ink stands, slates, black lead pencils, American and British ink powder; likewise bibles, testaments, spelling books, primers, &c. And as he shall make it his peculiar study to merit the approbation of all such who may please to employ him, so shall it be his constant endeavour to give to the utmost of his power entire satisfaction. He therefore flatters himself that he (being a young beginner) will receive suitable encouragement from the generous public, which if he should be so happy as to attain, the favour so conferred, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most obedient, and very humble servant,
BENJAMIN JANUARY.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1774.

WAS LOST,

On FRIDAY last, between the hours of five and seven in the evening, in this city,

A SILVER WATCH, with double cases, made in London by Clayton, the number is thought to be 1206; without either seal or key thereto. Whoever finds the said Watch, and brings it to the Indian King in Market-street, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

CHOICE ONIONS,

TO BE SOLD BY
HENRY DOUGHERTY,
At his Grocery Store on Cuthbert's wharf.

Philadelphia, 1st month 29th, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, pleasant, and valuable plantation in the township of Bristol, and county of Bucks, on which JOSEPH WHITE resides, containing about 263 acres, about 96 of which are wood-land, about 6 acres of apple trees, about 34 acres of meadow, which do not require manure; the remainder fields for plowing, &c. the dwelling house near the center stands high, and the fields and meadow may be viewed from the house, a large barn, near the dwelling house, and very convenient to the fields and meadow, with cow-houses, sheep house, and cart house; a large milk house supplied by a spring never known to fail.

Also for sale, a plantation adjoining the above, in tenure of JOHN WRIGHT, containing about 170 acres; on which is a dwelling house and barn, an orchard of apple trees, about 65 acres of woodland, about 30 acres of meadow, the remainder chiefly fields for plowing. These two places will be sold together, or separate; they lay near Delaware about 5 miles from Bristol, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia. It is expected lime will suit the soil well. One third part of the purchase money being paid at signing the deed, the payments of the remainder will be made easy. For further information apply to JOHN PEMBERTON in Philadelphia.

N. B. If these places are not sold before the 20th of 3d month next, it is proposed to put them up at public sale, of which notice will be given sometime before of the day and place of sale.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1774.

A COMPLEAT RUM DISTILLERY, AND LOT OF GROUND,

In Walnut-street near Fifth-street, to be SOLD reasonable.

THE Lot is 40 feet front and 83 deep; on it is the still-house, which is 17 by 50 feet, a compting-house, one still of 700 and another of 150 gallons, two extraordinary good worms that match the stills, a worm-tub that contains near 90 barrels, 16 working cisterns that contain each a charge for the two stills, a low wine cistern (all made in the best manner and hooped with iron) with proper return cisterns, pumps, spouts, &c. all quite new, and in excellent repair: There is a sewer to convey off all the returns and sulliage of the house, which saves much trouble and expence that attend most other Distilleries, which have their returns hauled to the river. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may apply to WILLIAM HORNBY, at the Distillery, who will shew the premises, with the stills and utensils (or either without the other) and treat for the same; and will also demonstrate to the purchaser how he may, with a capital of about 500*l.* (besides the purchase of the Distillery) clear 350*l.* per annum, without much hindrance from other business, notwithstanding what interest or ignorance may say to the contrary. It is requested a speedy application may be made, as there is a necessity of making a speedy sale.

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
LOOKING GLASSES,

Just imported in the Montague, Pickles, from LONDON, to be SOLD by
JOSEPH STANSBURY,
Opposite Christ-Church in Second-street.

Lately imported in the ship Montague, Captain Pickles, from London,

DOCTOR HILL's new improved stomachic TINCTURE: It is an excellent medicine for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases. Also a fresh quantity of Dr. HILL's American BALSAM, of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America, that it is an infallible and the most innocent, sure and effectual medicine ever yet known, for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and is a very admirable remedy, for children in the hooping cough, and in most all their disorders: By the proper use of this balsam for a reasonable time, many have also received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, gravel, cholic, &c. &c. Dr. HILL's own directions, printed in London, is wrapped about each bottle; and to prevent counterfeiting of these medicines, they are only to be sold, in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, merchant, at his house on the north side of Market-street, near the Court-house; at Lancaster, by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; at Germantown, by Christopher Sour, printer; at New-York, by Michael Hoffman, shopkeeper; and by the subscriber, at his place in Kingsess, near the lower ferry on Schuylkill, and no where else for the present time.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Senior.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1774.

THE unexpected success, together with the general approbation of many respectable Ladies and Gentlemen in this city, who have seen the subscriber's ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS for some time past, induce him to postpone his intended excursion to the country for a few weeks longer. His apparatus being constructed (by an ingenious artist) on the most modern plan, and calculated to be transmitted to any part of the city on the shortest notice, he will therefore exhibit every evening (Sundays excepted) at seven o'clock, to any select company of Ladies or Gentlemen who may please to honour him with their commands, addressed to him in Fourth-street near Spruce-street.
ARTHUR JOHN O'NEILE.

GEORGE WAY,

COACH-MAKER, in PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he hath received from them: He also informs them that he is now entered into partnership with JOHN STALL, Harness-maker and Trimmer, and intends carrying on the Coach-making business as usual.

Cumberland County, ss.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BALIE obtained two notes of hand from me the subscriber, about the 19th day of March last, the one for the sum of seven pounds, payable in June last, and the other for the sum of twelve pounds five shillings, payable on the first of May next, for which I received no value: This is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment upon either of them, as I will not pay them until I am obliged by law.
BARNABAS CULLIGAN.

December 7, 1773.

WHEREAS I the subscriber purchased a tract of land in West-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, for which I gave ROBERT WALKER twelve bonds, dated May last, each of which is conditioned for the payment of £.100, to be paid in the month of May every year for the next ensuing twelve years: And as the said ROBERT WALKER has not made me a sufficient title to the land for which the bonds were given, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them until he makes me a good title to said land.
MICHAEL KINADT.

The most violent TOOTH-ACH,

Cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an Essence which gives immediate ease therein.

BY applying this Essence outwardly it will remove all kinds of swelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an absolute cure for the head-ach if ever so violent: It likewise eases the rheumatic pain in any part of the body. This valuable Essence is prepared and sold in bottles, at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular directions in print for using it, and may be had (at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-street, a few doors from John Hart's vendue store) of Mr. M'GINNIS, Surgeon-Dentist, who takes this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this part of British America, that he performs the different operations on the teeth and gums, displaces all the superfluous teeth and stumps with the greatest ease and safety, and if the sound teeth be ever so black he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the least pain to the patient; and he prepares his inimitable Tincture, which in ten days cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate or long standing, it likewise preserves the teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from being worse, and it effectually eradicates that nauseous complaint called a stinking breath, which generally proceeds from decayed teeth, scorbutic gums, or neglecting to keep them clean; it beautifies the teeth, let them be ever so black, cleansing them from those sandy tartarous particles that adhere to them, which occasion rottenness, and bring on frequent tooth-aches; a few times using will shew the excellency of this dentifrice, more than if a volume was wrote in its praise.—He likewise prepares a powder which polishes the teeth, giving to them and preserving the most beautiful enamel. What can be more useful or ornamental (especially to the fair sex) than a set of regular and beautifully polished teeth, embraced by sound and healthy gums?

As he makes but a short stay in this city, he recommends to the public to make speedy application.

His tincture and powder are sold at the small price of 6*s.* with printed directions; and if any person uses this tincture above three or four times, without perceiving a visible and satisfactory prospect of being soon cured, they shall have their money returned on application.

Ladies and gentlemen who labour under any of these disorders, and are pleased to favour him with their commands, will be attended on the shortest notice.—The poor, tormented with the tooth-ach, cured gratis.

N. B. Orders will be received by Mr. M'Ginnis, at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-street, where he now lodges, and will give due attendance from eight o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon.—His stay in this city will be only till the first of April next.

FINE BLOWN LIVERPOOL AND LISBON
SALT,
TO BE SOLD BY
EDWARD EVANS,
On SOUTH-STREET WHARF.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, whereon the subscriber now dwells, lying in Londonderry township, Chester county, eighteen miles from Newport and the same distance from Christiana Bridge, within three miles of two Presbyterian meeting-houses and one mile and a half of an English church, and near to six merchant mills, the furthest not more than four miles off: It contains upwards of 215 acres, near 150 of which are cleared and well watered, and the remainder well timbered; also betwixt 25 and 30 acres of meadow, of which there are about 10 acres watered, bearing Timothy; and a good orchard of the best grafted fruit, which bears well every year. On said plantation is a good stone dwelling-house, 36 feet by 25, with a cellar under the whole, convenient fire places, and three rooms on a floor; likewise a large double barn and three stables. Said plantation is good for wheat, corn, or pasture, and is under good repair of fencing; subject to a quitrent of one shilling sterling per hundred. An indisputable title for the whole will be given. Any person or persons inclining to purchase said plantation, may have an opportunity of viewing it, and knowing the terms of sale.
WILLIAM KERR.

Wilmington, 12th Mo. 15, 1773.

To the MILLERS in general.

THE subscriber having invented and made sundry machines for raising mill-stones, and turning them on their back, fit for dressing or washing in five minutes or less, by one hand only, and with safety, without hurting the plaister on burr mill stones, proposes to furnish any miller with the said machine, warranted for FIVE POUNDS, Pennsylvania currency; and they are also very useful for raising the mill-shafts to wedge the gudgins, &c. Those who incline to have so very useful and safe a conveniency, may be supplied by sending their names, places of abode, and the diameter of their mill-stones, to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, at Wilmington.

The above SAMUEL REYNOLDS has made each of the subscribers one of the said machines, and we find them very advantageous, as the mill-stone is taken up by them with great ease and safety, and certainly is preferable to any method ever before invented.
DANIEL BYRNES,
JOSEPH TATNALL,
WILLIAM STARR.

N. B. A sober young man, by trade a blacksmith, that understands making of edge tools in a neat and workman-like manner, will meet with good encouragement as a journeyman, by applying to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Kent County, on Delaware, Dec. 12, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, the first of November last, a certain HUGH BARRY, an Irishman, by trade a blacksmith, remarkably small, and appears to be very young, but says he is 25 years of age; had on an old blue jacket with new sleeves, a Russia shirt, home-spun trowsers, old shoes, worsted stockings, and an half worn hat: He came in last fall was a year, and his indenture was assigned over to one James Scott, in Lancaster county, who paid his redemption; as he said he had a wife living at said Scott's, it is supposed he will go there, and from thence to New Virginia. Whoever takes up the said Hugh Barry, and delivers him to the Sheriff of this county, or to the Gaoler in Dover, shall have the above reward, paid by
PRESTON BERRY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath removed from Philadelphia to the tavern known by the name of ROBIN HOOD, on the Ridge Road, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and four miles from the city, where he proposes to keep the best entertainment for man and horse; and as he hath laid himself out for that business, he hopes to meet with encouragement. All those who please to favour him with their custom may depend upon having good usage, civil treatment, and the most hearty thanks, of Their humble servant,
C. COOPER.

N. B. Waggoners and others may meet with excellent accommodations for their horses, as there are good sheds and stables adjoining said house.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Oly Furnace, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 9th instant (December) a likely chesnut brown GELDING, about fifteen hands high, well made, a natural trotter, canters and gallops well; he is about seven years old, has a remarkable snip on his nose, within which is the shape of a diamond; he has one wall eye, a small saddle mark quite bare on the near side, but probably through time might have hair on again, a pretty long tail, which he carries low, otherwise shews gallantly when mounted, and he is supposed to have been bred in Chester county. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the Fountain Tavern, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, to Mr. THOMAS CULLEN, in Potts-Grove, or Mr. JOHN JONES, in Conestogo, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges; or if stolen, the above reward for horse and thief, so that the subscriber may get the horse, and the thief be brought to justice.
PETER PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD and compleat GRIST MILL, on a never failing stream of water, about nine miles from Elkridge Landing, and eighteen from Baltimore, in a fine settlement for country custom, and will answer well for a merchant mill, being in a fine wheat country: The mill has been finished a twelve month, and is in good order. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms at any time by applying to the subscribers, living near the said mill. CHARLES G. RIDGELEY.
BENJAMIN GRIFFITH.

WANTED immediately to RENT,

A PLANTATION, with a dwelling-house, stable, &c. about one or two hundred acres partly cleared, with some meadow and woodland, upon the river Delaware or near a creek, the Pennsylvania side, not exceeding twenty miles from this city: if a crop is in the ground, a reasonable allowance will be paid in ready money. The person wanting is a stranger. Please to enquire of ROBERT AITKEN, bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house.

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